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GROWING DEGREE-DAYS AND CROP PRODUCTION IN CANADA

TABLE FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY						
RECORD LOW MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	RECORD HIGH	DAILY MEAN
0	0	0	0	1	7	1
0	0	0	1	4	10	1
0	0	0	2	2	34	3
0	1	2	6	12	36	6
1	2	8	10	17	39	0
4	6	12	21	32	49	19
7	14	23	35	54	62	31
11	27	39	54	67	87	48
15	52	69	81	99	126	73
34	75	91	104	137	164	102
77	103	120	136	177	206	134
107	139	156	180	228	267	175
145	181	211	233	266	316	223
218	233	271	288	321	375	279
271	287	319	346	390	440	335

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FOREWORD

In 1959, the Canada Department of Agriculture released the publication entitled *Heat Units and Crop Growth*, which proved to be extremely popular and was reprinted several times.

The authors, R. M. Holmes and G. W. Robertson, reviewed the concept of "heat units" or "degree-days" and introduced a generalized formula for computing normal degree-days based on mean monthly temperatures. The publication included several practical applications of degree-days, showing how long-term climatic data can be used in day-to-day agricultural operations. Many of these applications have been included in the revised text, because they so aptly demonstrate the degree-day concept.

The theory that a direct relationship exists between temperature and the rate at which a plant grows and develops is not new, but it remains viable. So do the methods for defining this relationship quantitatively. For this reason, the decision was made to update the original publication using the climatic records for the current 30-year period. Another purpose is to introduce the Celsius temperature scale in the calculation and application of degree-days. We hope that the revised presentation proves to be as useful as the original, and equally applicable to the present-day agricultural scene in Canada.



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GROWING DEGREE-DAYS AND CROP PRODUCTION IN CANADA

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INTRODUCTION

Plants require energy to grow and develop, and some of this energy is in the form of heat. The heat required is expressed as degrees of temperature. Many meteorological elements influence the well-being of a plant, but temperature is the single most important factor contributing to plant response. Because of this fact, and because information on air temperatures is readily available, many attempts have been made to link plant response to some function of temperature.

Thus the concept of degree-days or heat units has evolved, and it is now widely accepted as a means to relate plant growth, development, and maturity to temperature. The concept assumes that each plant has its own particular base or threshold temperature below which growth does not occur. The amount of heat accumulated during the day, as obtained by subtracting the plant's base temperature from the mean temperature for the day, is termed the degree-day accumulation. Degree-days may be accumulated for a week, for a month, or until plant maturity is reached.

TEMPERATURE

Most agricultural crops grow in conditions where the temperature fluctuates widely. Cool nights and warm days are usually favorable to crops. For example, certain varieties of tomatoes set fruit only when the night temperature is near 18°C. Consequently, these tomatoes are not grown commercially in the tropics where

¹ Retired 1988. Contact Mr. A. Bootsma for further information.

nights are usually warmer, or in the field in northern areas where night temperatures are too cool. Tomato yields are reliable in areas where maritime-type conditions keep temperatures consistently in a favorable range during the growing season. In other areas, production may be very variable.

Peas do best when daytime temperatures stay below 27°C; above 30°C, growth is markedly poorer.

Onions flower only under low night temperatures, but higher temperatures are required for other growth processes.

Potatoes set tubers best when temperatures during the night fall to between 10° and 14°C. Therefore, more northern regions like the Maritimes, northern portions of the United States, and Ireland are best suited to potato production.

Temperature regulates many of the physical and chemical processes within a plant, which in turn control the rate of growth and development toward maturity. Certain temperatures are considered critical to the well-being of the plant and these include minimum, maximum, and optimum values. The maximum temperature for plant life is about 54°C and the minimum temperature for growth is about 5°C. However, these values vary according to the particular cultivar, the stage of growth, and the conditioning of the plant. In plants of the temperate zone, the optimum temperature for seed germination is usually less than the temperature most suitable for growth, which in turn is often lower than the temperature most suitable for flowering and fruiting.

It may be difficult to see how any relationship could be formulated to express the overall growth of a plant from planting to maturity. However, chemical and physical processes, such as the chemical reactions that increase their rate as the temperature increases, are subject to the same laws whether they take place within a plant or elsewhere.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Several other environmental factors influence the growing degree-day relationship and may cause variation within a crop. They are described below.

Soil fertility level

Low soil fertility causes slow growth. A high nitrogen level supports heavy stem growth and thus delays maturity. A high phosphorus level tends to hasten maturity.

Plant population

A low plant population matures slightly earlier than a denser population, provided weeds do not make up the difference.

Soil type

Sandy soils warm up earlier than clay soils. Other factors such as the fertility status and moisture characteristics are associated with soil type.

Soil temperature

During the spring warm-up, soil temperature lags appreciably behind air temperature. Hence, if degree-days are accumulated on the basis of air temperature, the resulting totals may be too high. Soil temperature readings can be used instead, until plant emergence. Southern slopes warm up sooner in spring than northern slopes. Seeds planted deep are cooler and usually emerge later than those planted shallow, provided moisture is not lacking.

Soil moisture

Poorly drained soils are cold and also give rise to a variety of nutritional problems. If moisture is lacking at seeding time or during early growth, maturity is delayed even though the number of degree-days has been building up. Drought during the latter part of the life span of plants usually hastens maturity, or the plants may even die before they reach maturity.

Photoperiod

Regional variation in a particular crop is usually attributed to variation in the length of photoperiod (day length). Longer periods of daylight reduce the heat requirement of many crops, particularly those that thrive in cool weather. However, degree-day accumulations seem to provide fairly accurate guidelines without adjustment for photoperiod at any one location, because daylight hours do not vary much during the life span of most crops in the temperate zone. In other zones or fringe areas in the north, the duration of daylight may have to be considered. Some plants mature more rapidly in the north where days are long in the summer than would be expected from temperature accumulation alone.

USES OF THE DEGREE-DAY CONCEPT

Despite limitations, the growing degree-day concept is effective and is often used by growers and processors to schedule planting and subsequent harvesting of many cash crops, particularly peas, beans, and sweet corn. The concept provides a reliable index of the progress of these crops. Information on degree-days can be used to predict the yield and oil quality of soybeans and other legumes. It helps to identify the limits of geographical areas suitable for production of various crops, particularly corn, and to evaluate areas agriculturally suitable for new or non-native plants. Other

applications of degree-days include the prediction of bloom date, tree fruit development, and insect activity related to agriculture and forestry.

Because we are adapting the metric system of measurement in Canada, all data values, tabulations, and graphs are based on the Celsius temperature scale. Previously calculated Fahrenheit degree-day accumulations could be converted by multiplying them by 5/9, but it would not be helpful to do so. The old and new data series cannot be directly compared because they are not exactly equivalent. For instance, 5°C has replaced 42°F (5.556°C) as a base value. Therefore, it is better to recompute growing degree-days from the original observational data.

COMPUTATION OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS

Temperature affects plant processes mainly by controlling the rate of growth. It may prevent growth from taking place at all. There are certain minimum temperatures below which plants do not grow, and the actual minimum depends on the particular plant involved. For general plant growth, a base or threshold temperature of 5°C is probably most valid; however, many crops have been assigned their own base or threshold values. The values have been determined by experiments and field trials; some average values are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. AVERAGE BASE TEMPERATURE VALUES FOR SELECTED CROPS

Crop	Base temperature °C
Spinach	2.2
Lettuce	4.4
General plant growth	5.0
Peas	5.5
Asparagus	5.5
Corn	10.0
Beans	10.0
Pumpkins	13.0
Tomatoes	13.0

In practice, the concept of growing degree-days assumes that plant growth is related directly to the average daily temperature. It ignores soil temperature, difference in the pattern of night and day temperatures, and other variations caused by the stage of

growth. The degree-days for each day are added together, or accumulated, throughout the growing season. To compute growing degree-days for a particular crop on a particular day, you first calculate the daily mean temperature by averaging the maximum (highest) and the minimum (lowest) temperatures for the day. Then you subtract the specific base temperature for the crop or plant in question from the mean temperature. This gives the number of growing degree-days for the 24-hr period.

Example:

Maximum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): 30

Minimum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): 18

Mean temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) = $\frac{\text{Max.} + \text{Min.}}{2} = 24$

Growing degree-days at base $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 24 - 0 = 24$

Growing degree-days at base $5^{\circ}\text{C} = 24 - 5 = 19$

Growing degree-days at base $13^{\circ}\text{C} = 24 - 13 = 11$

If the daily mean temperature is equal to or less than the base temperature, the degree-day value is zero. Negative values are not used in the calculation, because little or no growth takes place on days when the average temperature is less than the base temperature for the crop.

The number of degree-days a crop normally takes to mature depends largely on the plant and the variety being grown. A particular plant or variety may have a rather specific requirement for total heat accumulated through the growing season to reach maturity. This amount is called the heat maturity constant (HMC); it is also referred to as the summation constant, the varietal index, or the remainder index. The corn hybrids frequently grown today need from 800 to 1800 degree-days (their maturity constants) to produce 30% kernel moisture at maturity.

Although the concept is not without problems, the accumulation of growing degree-days is a more precise way of predicting crop maturity than simply counting the passing days. If you have a week of mean temperatures below the base value, your crop is not growing, and so it is not a week nearer to maturity. Similarly, on days when temperatures exceed the maximum growth value, transpiration becomes too high and the resulting moisture stress to the plants delays their growth.

Data on degree-days or their seasonal accumulations are often difficult to obtain, so researchers have used long-term climatological records to work out relationships between mean temperatures and degree-days. The relationships can be universally used to calculate degree-days above any base temperature. One such

formula provides an estimate of the normal number of degree-days accumulated for any one month; the equation is as follows:

$$DD = N [(t - b) + L\sigma_v / N]$$

where DD is the normal degree-days for the month, N is the number of calendar days in the month, t is the monthly mean temperature, b is the base temperature, σ is the standard deviation of the monthly mean temperature, and L is the proportionality coefficient. The standard deviation expresses the probable variation of the monthly mean temperature from the long-term normal value.

Although DD is a monthly value, daily values can be obtained by plotting the calculated monthly values at the midpoint of each month, and joining these points. The daily values can then be read off the graph. For this method, both the monthly mean temperature and the standard deviation of the mean are required for the calculations. Ordinarily, this type of information can be readily obtained from published climatological data. The values for the proportionality coefficient L are obtained from the table given in Appendix I.

Several variations of the growing degree-day concept have evolved over the years, each one attempting to calendarize crop growth and development. One of the most widely used in Canada is the corn heat unit (CHU). A physiological type of index, it accumulates heat units or degree-days from the average date in the spring when a mean temperature of 12.8°C occurs to the date when there is a 10% chance of a 0°C freeze in the fall. The index itself uses the following equation for calculating the heat or degree-day units:

$$CHU = \frac{1.80 (T_{MN} - 4.4) + 3.33 (T_{MX} - 10.0) - 0.084 (T_{MX} - 10.0)^2}{2}$$

where the values for T_{MN} and T_{MX} are the average minimum and maximum temperatures for the day.

DISCUSSION AND APPLICATION OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS

Long-term temperature records can be used to estimate heat accumulation so that the probable date of maturity of a crop can be predicted. On a graph, the curve for normal growing degree-day (GDD) accumulation based on these records is a gradual one; it is nearly flat in the spring during cool weather and rises more sharply during the summer when heat is rapidly accumulated (as illustrated by the graphs in this publication).

To predict the harvest date of an individual crop, the normal GDD accumulation curve is used starting from the day of planting. The expected harvest date may have to be adjusted as the season

progresses, if the temperature through the growing season varies from normality. In that case, the actual daily temperatures are used to compute the heat accumulation up to the day when the calculation is being done, and the normal curve is then used for the remainder of the season. A surplus or deficiency of degree-days either hastens or delays the harvest from its predicted date.

For example, suppose you plant a cash crop in the Ottawa area on May 15 (Fig. 1). The crop planted has a base temperature of 10°C and requires 1050 GDD to reach maturity. On the graph

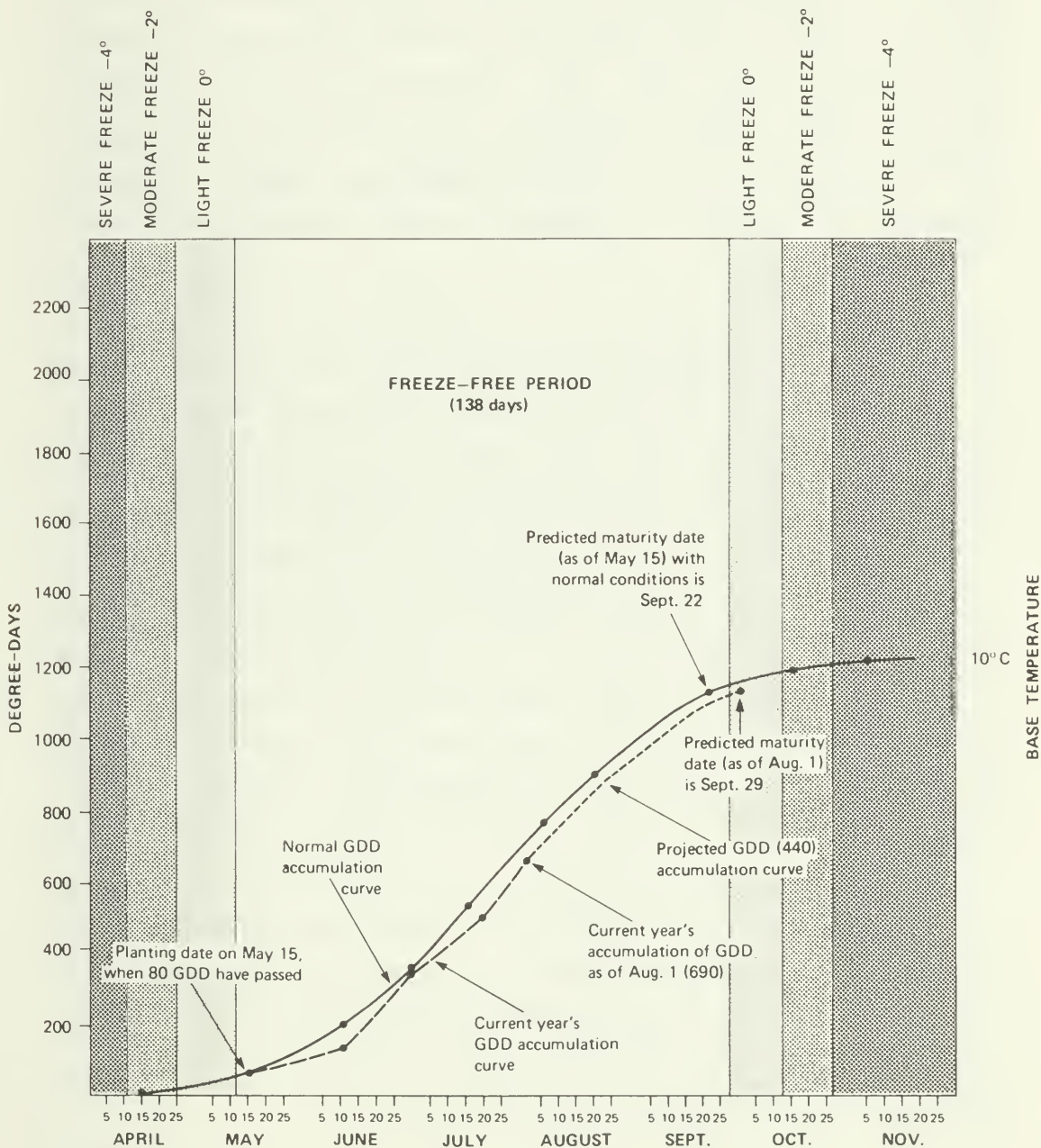


Fig. 1. Application of average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (10°C base temperature) and average freeze dates of a given severity for Ottawa.

for the Ottawa area you follow the curve for the 10°C base temperature starting at May 15, when 80 GDD have elapsed, for a further 1050 GDD (to the point on the curve at 1130 GDD). This brings you to a predicted maturity date of September 22 if conditions are normal. However, if at midseason, say August 1, you wish to verify your original estimate, you must total the number of growing degree-days actually accumulated to August 1 from the planting time of May 15. In our example (Fig. 1) this value, 660 GDD, is slightly below the normal for August 1, which is 720 GDD. Starting at 660 GDD on August 1, you draw a line parallel to the normal seasonal accumulation curve, continuing for a further 390 GDD to reach the required 1050 GDD from the time of planting. (The point on the graph is again 1130 GDD, because of the 80 GDD elapsed before planting). This brings you to a new maturity date of September 29. The new date is 7 days later than originally predicted, and conditions are now becoming hazardous to the crop because there is a 50% chance of a freeze on or after September 28 in the Ottawa area.

It is difficult to plant a series of fields so that the whole crop does not mature at the same time. However, if planting is done in proportion to degree-day accumulation, a fairly orderly harvest can be arranged. If the normal daily heat accumulation at harvest is 20 GDD, and the capacity of the cannery at harvest is 24 ha/day, then the ratio of heat accumulated at harvest to the number of hectares harvested a day is 20:24, or 1:1.2. (*For calculations in acres, if the cannery capacity is 60 ac/day, the ratio is 20:60 or 1:3.*) Therefore, after the accumulation of each degree-day at planting time, 1.2 ha (3 ac) should be planted; after 10 degree-days have accumulated, 12 ha (30 ac) may be planted. Strict adherence to this ratio, however, might result in serious delays in planting during a cool spring. In that case, more fields would have to be planted than warranted by the heat accumulated. The method would forecast the time when a heavy influx of crops would occur at the cannery.

If several fields scattered over an area were planted with peas on the same day, they would not all mature at the same time. Experience has shown that harvest would normally be spread over 2 or 3 days because of the environmental factors previously mentioned. Therefore, it is common practice to plant two or three times as many hectares on the first day as would normally be done according to the degree-day accumulation.

Let us suppose four varieties of peas are to be planted; each covers a different area and has a different heat maturity constant, as follows:

Variety	Area ha (<i>ac</i>)	HMC (°C)
Alaska	160 (400)	680–710
Sweets	80 (200)	720–750
Perfection	120 (300)	830–860
Superior	120 (300)	890–920

Assume that the normal daily heat accumulation at harvest time is 20 degree-days and that the cannery has the capacity to process 16 ha (40 *ac*) of crop a day. The planting ratio is 16 ha (40 *ac*) for every 20 degree-days accumulated, or 0.8:1 (2:1). Because 160 ha (400 *ac*) of Alaska peas are desired, the planting would normally be spread over 200 degree-days. However, the heat maturity constant varies between different fields, so three times the normal area should be planted during the first 20 degree-days accumulated. Thus, 48 ha (120 *ac*) of Alaska peas are planted during the first 20 degree-days and 112 ha (280 *ac*) during the next 140 degree-days. The last 112 ha (280 *ac*) are planted according to the normal planting ratio.

After the accumulation of 680 degree-days, the first Alaska peas enter the cannery and the crop continues to come in for 10 days, because the crop is on 160 ha (400 *ac*) and the capacity of the cannery is 16 ha (40 *ac*) a day. Two hundred degree-days normally accumulate during the 10-day harvest. The total degree-day accumulation from the first plantings to the last harvest of Alaska peas then is $680 + 200 = 880$.

At this time, early Sweets peas must be ready for harvesting. They require 720 degree-days to mature, so planting must begin $880 - 720 = 160$ degree-days after the first Alaska planting. Because 80 ha (200 *ac*) are required and the planting ratio is 0.8:1 (2:1), planting is distributed over $80 / 0.8$ ($200 / 2$) = 100 degree-days. The time required for processing is determined by the variation in degree-days to maturity of the peas, rather than cannery capacity. Late Sweets peas require 750 degree-days to mature, so the processing time of Sweets from earliest to latest is extended by $750 - 720 = 30$ degree-days. Therefore, total heat accumulation from first planting of Alaska peas to the last processing date of Sweets is $880 + 100 + 30 = 1010$ degree-days.

At this time Perfection peas must be ready for processing. The same calculations as for Sweets peas are performed to obtain the planting and processing times for Perfection peas, and again for Superior peas.

After some experimenting and adjustment for local peculiarities, the degree-day theory can be a reliable tool for both farmers

and processors. This theory is not meant to replace any practice already in use in field operations. It is rather an attempt to express mathematically the influence of temperature on crop growth. Many commercial canners have found this method of scheduling plantings very useful.

The heat maturity constant (HMC) (the number of growing degree-days from planting to harvest) is often difficult to find out for specific crop varieties. It is hoped eventually that all companies will put the HMC value on the seed tag or package. This practice is common for hybrid corn varieties.

Growing degree-day data for 11 stations across Canada are presented in both tabulated and graphic forms, in Tables 2-32 and Figures 2-12. The tabulated data have a particular format that requires some explanation. Data collected over 30 years, 1941 to 1970 inclusive, have been arranged in a frequency table. The tables consist of six columns that indicate ranges or "octiles" and one column that gives the average or mean value for the week ending on the date specified. The first column, designated by Record low, gives the lowest number of degree-days ever recorded during the 30-year period; similarly, the sixth column gives the highest number of degree-days ever recorded.

Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 are referred to as the first, third, fifth, and seventh octile. This means that if similar conditions prevail in the future, one could expect values below the first octile to occur one-eighth of the time, values below the third octile, three-eighths of the time, and so on.

Other information can be derived from the tables. Each interval between two columns (the spaces under the headings MB, B, Normal, A, and MA) gives a range of degree-day values. The first range is designated MB, for much below normal; it is followed by range B, for below normal; range Normal; range A, for above normal; and range MA, for much above normal. All ranges except MB and MA each contain one-quarter of the total range of values; ranges MB and MA each contain one-eighth. Such a system enables the grower or farmer to compare the current growing season with a normal season and determine just how late or early are the present growing conditions.

For example, the following information was taken from Table 23 for Ottawa and shows the normal distribution of degree-days for the week ending August 5. The base temperature is 5°C.

Record low	MB	B	Normal	A	MA	Record high	Mean
1055	1162	1227	1300	1374	1502	1266	
	(1st octile)	(3rd octile)	(5th octile)	(7th octile)			
<hr/>							
	Range MB	Range B	Range Normal	Range A	Range MA		
	(much below normal)	(below normal)		(above normal)	(much above normal)		

Thus, if the accumulated growing degree-days for August 5 are said to be a record high, or another such designation, then the meaning, in terms of degree-days and likelihood of occurrence, is as follows:

Record high	— the value is equal to or greater than 1502
MA (Much above normal)	— the value is greater than 1374 but less than 1502, and should occur one-eighth of the time
A (Above normal)	— the value is greater than 1300 but equal to or less than 1374, and should occur one-quarter of the time
N (Normal)	— the value is equal to or between 1227 and 1300, and should occur one-quarter of the time
B (Below normal)	— the value is less than 1227 but equal to or greater than 1162, and should occur one-quarter of the time
MB (Much below normal)	— the value is less than 1162 but greater than 1055, and should occur one-eighth of the time
Record low	— the value is equal to or less than 1055
Mean	— the value is the average or arithmetic mean for the 30-year period

Although a few growing degree-days accumulate before the month of April, no direct contribution is made to the beginning of growth in early spring. Consequently, the tabulated accumulations are given only for those months normally considered to be part of

the growing season in Canada. This period extends from April through to the end of October.

In the graphic presentation of accumulated growing degree-days, curves are shown for three of the most commonly used base temperatures, 5, 10, and 13°C. By plotting the growing degree-days for the current season, as derived from local temperature data, you can evaluate the current season's progress in relation to the normal or expected temperature pattern. Similarly, comparisons can be made between geographical areas that may each be characteristic of a particular climate in a certain region of Canada. Such climates may reflect, individually or in combination, the modifying effects of large areas of land or water and latitude. For example, Harrow, Ont., and Beaverlodge, Alta., exhibit quite different climates. Although the difference is mainly a result of latitude, the proximity of water, the air drainage pattern, and the soil type also influence the particular temperature regime and this in turn determines the availability of growing degree-days.

In addition to the availability of growing degree-days, the length of the freeze-free period influences the crop production of a region. This period is defined as the number of calendar days from the average date of the last freeze (0°C) in the spring to the average date of the first freeze (0°C) in the fall. The days of the last spring freeze and the first fall freeze are not included in the total freeze-free period because they are days with a freezing temperature.

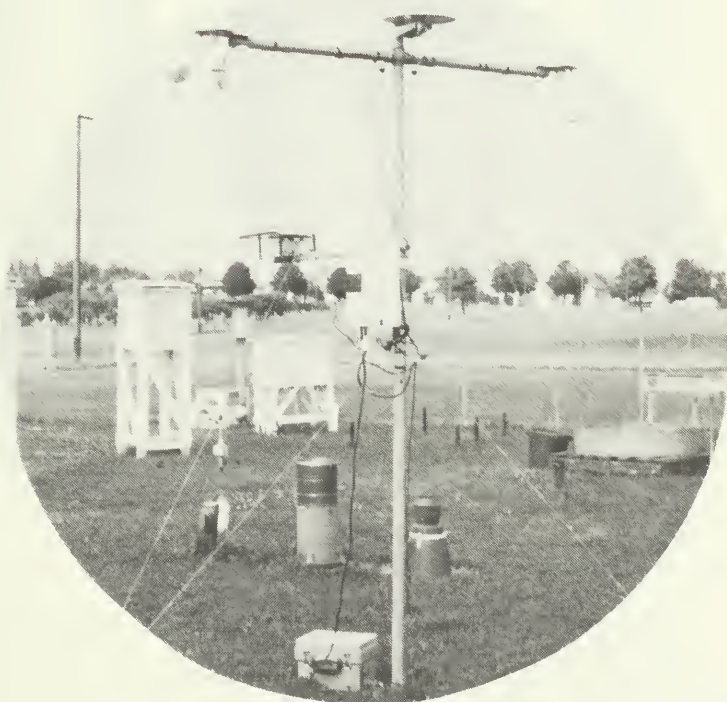
The average dates of the last spring freeze and the first fall freeze at three levels of severity, light (0°), moderate (-2°), and severe (-4°C), are also given on the graphs of accumulated growing degree-days for each of the 11 stations. These dates provide the user with additional insight concerning the risk of a freeze in the particular region.

A large difference exists between the freeze-free periods at the various stations; for instance, Sidney, B.C., has an average freeze-free season of 230 days whereas Beaverlodge, Alta., has only 108 days. It should be noted that although the freeze-free season may be longer, the accumulation of growing degree-days is not always correspondingly higher. Ottawa, Ont., has a short season of 138 days compared with Sidney, B.C., which has a 230-day season. However, the accumulated growing degree-days (base 5°C) in Ottawa are seasonally more than 2000, whereas at Sidney they are seasonally less than 1900. This explains why a "heat-loving" crop such as corn does not produce grain particularly well in a maritime type of climate such as that found in the coastal region of British Columbia.

Although the growing season is usually assumed to be the same length as the freeze-free period, the true growing season can be defined as the number of days in a year in which a crop can grow. In general, plant growth begins and ends at a threshold temperature of 5°C, so the growing season can be defined as the number of days between the first time that a mean daily temperature of 5°C occurs in the spring and the last time a mean daily temperature of 5°C occurs in the fall. The direct measurement of the length of the growing season is extremely difficult because of biological factors; such matters as the type of cultivar, stage of development, and resistance to low temperature must be considered. Therefore, a purely meteorological definition of the growing season is incomplete and should be used with caution in agroclimatic descriptions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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THE FACTORS *H* AND *L* FOR USE IN COMPUTING
DEGREE-DAYS

H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
-0.70	0.70	-0.32	0.39	0.05	0.17	0.42	0.05
-0.69	0.70	-0.31	0.38	0.06	0.17	0.43	0.05
-0.68	0.69	-0.30	0.38	0.07	0.16	0.44	0.04
-0.67	0.68	-0.29	0.37	0.08	0.16	0.45	0.04
-0.66	0.67	-0.28	0.36	0.09	0.15	0.46	0.04
-0.65	0.66	-0.27	0.36	0.10	0.15	0.47	0.04
-0.64	0.65	-0.26	0.35	0.11	0.14	0.48	0.04
-0.63	0.64	-0.25	0.34	0.12	0.14	0.49	0.03
-0.62	0.63	-0.24	0.34	0.13	0.13	0.50	0.03
-0.61	0.62	-0.23	0.33	0.14	0.13	0.51	0.03
-0.60	0.61	-0.22	0.32	0.15	0.13	0.52	0.03
-0.59	0.60	-0.21	0.32	0.16	0.12	0.53	0.03
-0.58	0.59	-0.20	0.31	0.17	0.12	0.54	0.03
-0.57	0.58	-0.19	0.30	0.18	0.11	0.55	0.03
-0.56	0.58	-0.18	0.30	0.19	0.11	0.56	0.02
-0.55	0.57	-0.17	0.29	0.20	0.11	0.57	0.02
-0.54	0.56	-0.16	0.29	0.21	0.10	0.58	0.02
-0.53	0.55	-0.15	0.28	0.22	0.10	0.59	0.02
-0.52	0.54	-0.14	0.27	0.23	0.10	0.60	0.02
-0.51	0.53	-0.13	0.27	0.24	0.09	0.61	0.02
-0.50	0.53	-0.12	0.26	0.25	0.09	0.62	0.02
-0.49	0.52	-0.11	0.25	0.26	0.09	0.63	0.02
-0.48	0.51	-0.10	0.25	0.27	0.08	0.64	0.02
-0.47	0.50	-0.09	0.24	0.28	0.08	0.65	0.01
-0.46	0.50	-0.08	0.24	0.29	0.08	0.66	0.01
-0.45	0.49	-0.07	0.23	0.30	0.07	0.67	0.01
-0.44	0.48	-0.06	0.23	0.31	0.07	0.68	0.01
-0.43	0.47	-0.05	0.22	0.32	0.07	0.69	0.01
-0.42	0.47	-0.04	0.22	0.33	0.07	0.70	0.01
-0.41	0.46	-0.03	0.21	0.34	0.06	0.71	0.01
-0.40	0.45	-0.02	0.20	0.35	0.06	0.72	0.01
-0.39	0.44	-0.01	0.20	0.36	0.06	0.73	0.01
-0.38	0.44	-0.00	0.19	0.37	0.06	0.74	0.01
-0.37	0.43	0.01	0.19	0.38	0.06	0.75	0.01
-0.36	0.42	0.02	0.18	0.39	0.05	0.76	0.01
-0.35	0.41	0.03	0.18	0.40	0.05	0.77	0.01
-0.34	0.41	0.04	0.17	0.41	0.05	0.78	0.00
-0.33	0.40						

For $H \geq 0.78$, $L = 0$.

For $H \leq -0.70$, $L = -H$.

To obtain a value for *L*, use the following equation to calculate *H*:

$$H = \frac{(t - b)}{\sigma \sqrt{N}}$$

where *t* = monthly mean temperature

b = base temperature

σ = standard deviation of the monthly mean temperature

N = number of days in the month

Reference: Thom, H.C.S. 1954. The rational relationship between heating degree-days and temperature. Monthly Weather Review 82 (9):1-6.

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE-DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1

SIDNEY, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING		RECORD LOW MB		B	NORMAL		A	RECORD MA HIGH		DAILY MEAN
APR.	1	39		59	87	107	160	224		105
	8	55		72	105	129	182	254		125
	15	67		92	136	149	204	284		150
	22	80		123	160	175	228	321		177
	29	92		141	187	209	268	375		206
MAY	6	122		173	226	250	302	416		243
	13	144		222	280	296	354	471		286
	20	184		275	325	347	408	510		336
	27	217		319	372	407	470	577		392
JUNE	3	252		372	427	470	528	630		450
	10	330		448	489	534	587	696		515
	17	381		514	550	599	667	779		580
	24	446		577	614	664	737	878		649
JULY	1	495		644	676	744	805	948		719
	8	551		718	758	822	886	1050		796
	15	628		799	836	895	974	1145		877
	22	698		873	924	972	1062	1240		961
	29	762		946	1012	1056	1147	1356		1043
AUG.	5	829		1024	1089	1136	1239	1449		1123
	12	904		1100	1174	1216	1326	1543		1206
	19	983		1175	1247	1287	1401	1636		1287
	26	1049		1260	1331	1368	1485	1735		1364
SEP.	2	1125		1334	1398	1446	1559	1805		1437
	9	1210		1396	1473	1518	1630	1885		1509
	16	1261		1461	1530	1582	1698	1961		1574
	23	1306		1516	1592	1649	1768	2012		1632
	30	1352		1565	1642	1721	1817	2064		1687
OCT.	7	1391		1616	1698	1759	1872	2118		1734
	14	1418		1664	1736	1805	1922	2159		1775
	21	1449		1688	1762	1833	1965	2197		1806
	28	1478		1710	1789	1862	1991	2224		1835

TABLE 3 FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE-DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1 SIDNEY, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD			NORMAL			RECORD		
	LOW	MB	B		A	MA	HIGH	DAILY MEAN	
APR. 1	0		1	2	6	14	29	6	
8	1		2	4	9	17	33	9	
15	3		4	10	16	24	38	13	
22	3		6	13	19	32	49	18	
29	4		10	20	27	39	70	25	
MAY 6	10		16	28	37	58	81	35	
13	12		26	43	54	73	106	49	
20	22		41	58	80	93	114	68	
27	30		62	76	103	129	153	92	
JUNE 3	37		81	101	122	165	190	117	
10	81		108	132	153	197	240	148	
17	100		136	157	180	234	288	179	
24	130		164	200	225	268	352	213	
JULY 1	145		196	233	260	306	388	248	
8	167		234	266	306	350	455	291	
15	209		280	314	356	398	514	337	
22	244		320	362	403	453	575	385	
29	273		363	414	450	494	656	432	
AUG. 5	305		402	464	486	546	714	478	
12	346		452	505	533	597	773	526	
19	390		492	545	576	653	830	572	
26	421		541	589	624	705	895	614	
SEP. 2	463		574	629	661	745	929	652	
9	509		605	667	704	779	975	689	
16	530		632	692	729	811	1015	720	
23	544		656	710	759	839	1035	745	
30	558		671	738	788	861	1055	767	
OCT. 7	568		688	750	796	882	1075	783	
14	572		699	761	802	898	1086	794	
21	577		708	765	806	909	1093	800	
28	581		715	769	813	914	1098	805	

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1

SIDNEY, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY										
WEEK ENDING		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY MEAN
		LOW	MB	H	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH		
APR.	1	0		0	0		2	6	1	
	8	0		0	0	1	3	6	1	
	15	0		0	1	2	5	8	2	
	22	0		0	1	3	9	10	3	
	29	0		0	2	5	12	18	5	
MAY	6	1	1		5	9	17	20	8	
	13	1		3	10	17	23	32	13	
	20	3		7	16	26	35	44	21	
	27	5		13	23	32	54	71	31	
JUNE	3	5		24	32	43	67	88	42	
	10	22		35	45	62	84	117	57	
	17	34		46	56	78	99	146	72	
	24	47		56	74	95	117	189	89	
JULY	1	54		72	98	111	139	206	107	
	8	61		89	119	139	162	252	131	
	15	83		112	141	165	199	290	157	
	22	100		133	173	197	234	331	186	
	29	111		160	198	226	259	391	214	
AUG.	5	126		182	229	248	293	428	240	
	12	148		209	253	279	330	467	268	
	19	172		230	278	302	368	504	294	
	26	185		259	300	326	396	547	316	
SEP.	2	205		273	311	344	417	563	336	
	9	216		291	331	360	433	590	356	
	16	226		299	349	369	441	611	370	
	23	236		306	360	381	452	617	380	
	30	243		312	367	391	458	624	389	
OCT.	7	244		321	374	399	461	631	394	
	14	245		324	375	399	467	632	396	
	21	247		325	376	399	469	633	397	
	28	247		327	376	400	469	633	398	

TABLE 5

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
 SUMMERLAND, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK	RECORD			NORMAL			RECORD		
ENDING	LOW	MB	B		A	MA	HIGH	DAILY	
								MEAN	
APR. 1	15	32	43	56	86	119	54		
8	39	49	66	81	112	150	79		
15	63	79	101	112	137	195	109		
22	81	113	132	149	171	243	143		
29	92	134	171	186	206	312	178		
MAY 6	130	177	211	235	260	365	223		
13	162	228	261	296	323	424	279		
20	215	283	317	363	395	483	344		
27	256	345	396	438	484	563	416		
JUNE 3	304	423	472	506	559	633	493		
10	394	491	557	584	672	709	577		
17	489	590	643	675	778	809	663		
24	581	686	726	765	867	952	757		
JULY 1	644	784	817	851	950	1046	846		
8	720	874	926	966	1055	1165	951		
15	847	983	1045	1087	1169	1286	1066		
22	969	1099	1147	1193	1294	1437	1180		
29	1066	1211	1265	1316	1400	1574	1295		
AUG. 5	1159	1325	1377	1432	1510	1694	1408		
12	1273	1422	1489	1546	1628	1826	1521		
19	1383	1512	1585	1664	1735	1958	1627		
26	1472	1597	1689	1770	1829	2103	1726		
SEP. 2	1572	1680	1789	1860	1925	2196	1816		
9	1648	1749	1879	1940	2020	2290	1901		
16	1718	1822	1965	2010	2099	2372	1977		
23	1787	1885	2020	2079	2186	2424	2042		
30	1848	1928	2081	2147	2237	2469	2102		
OCT. 7	1869	1962	2118	2205	2281	2533	2148		
14	1911	1988	2155	2237	2318	2560	2186		
21	1949	2014	2165	2262	2347	2590	2214		
28	1957	2033	2186	2291	2367	2603	2232		

TABLE 6

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1

SUMMERLAND, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD							RECORD	DAILY
	LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR. 1	0		2	4	7	15	26		7
8	2		5	8	15	23	45		14
15	8		12	18	25	38	51		23
22	9		18	24	40	52	73		35
29	12		27	38	51	68	110		47
MAY 6	30		39	54	76	88	132		66
13	42		54	79	102	130	161		92
20	64		87	107	140	165	194		125
27	78		119	142	171	229	246		165
JUNE 3	97		165	188	210	270	294		209
10	153		201	237	267	334	361		258
17	214		250	284	329	378	435		310
24	272		305	334	383	433	535		369
JULY 1	302		361	407	438	482	593		424
8	344		422	482	512	558	678		495
15	436		496	554	587	654	764		574
22	519		569	630	670	747	880		653
29	579		657	709	752	816	981		733
AUG. 5	643		721	781	835	902	1067		812
12	715		788	857	912	984	1163		889
19	776		847	921	1001	1056	1261		960
26	817		917	986	1068	1126	1371		1025
SEP. 2	871		957	1054	1127	1198	1428		1080
9	912		1004	1103	1166	1246	1488		1131
16	947		1036	1147	1208	1268	1536		1173
23	982		1064	1176	1248	1291	1555		1205
30	1012		1082	1205	1281	1321	1572		1234
OCT. 7	1017		1092	1225	1297	1345	1603		1252
14	1036		1096	1243	1313	1364	1609		1265
21	1047		1102	1244	1318	1377	1616		1271
28	1047		1106	1248	1319	1383	1617		1275

TABLE 7

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1

SUMMERLAND, B.C.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD		B	NORMAL	A	MA	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
	LOW	MR					HIGH		
APR. 1	0		0	0	1	3	8		2
8	0		0	1	4	9	18		4
15	1		2	4	7	14	18		7
22	1		4	7	15	23	27		12
29	1		7	13	19	30	49		17
MAY 6	9		11	19	31	40	57		27
13	13		16	34	47	67	80		41
20	23		35	46	68	85	112		59
27	28		51	66	86	115	153		83
JUNE 3	38		78	98	115	155	182		110
10	75		101	123	151	196	229		141
17	111		124	151	190	215	285		175
24	152		161	189	225	267	361		215
JULY 1	170		196	233	260	293	399		251
8	194		235	287	318	350	462		301
15	263		290	349	372	431	527		361
22	311		338	396	430	499	623		419
29	352		406	452	487	561	703		479
AUG. 5	400		446	513	550	612	768		536
12	448		493	570	613	681	843		593
19	488		532	609	676	736	919		644
26	510		581	648	726	790	1008		688
SEP. 2	545		612	694	767	837	1045		725
9	568		649	718	794	852	1087		758
16	585		671	747	824	862	1114		783
23	604		687	762	842	874	1121		800
30	619		698	778	854	890	1128		815
OCT. 7	621		700	786	864	901	1144		823
14	629		701	788	867	909	1145		827
21	631		703	788	871	914	1146		829
28	631		704	789	871	914	1147		830

TABLE 8

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING		RECORD			RECORD			DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH
APR.	1	10	17	28	47	68	91	40
	8	11	31	40	60	84	98	54
	15	17	40	58	80	109	124	73
	22	40	53	76	110	140	157	93
	29	40	65	96	131	161	203	115
MAY	6	43	90	120	169	187	232	144
	13	52	116	157	203	243	272	179
	20	107	157	203	249	292	311	224
	27	160	202	255	298	342	360	276
JUNE	3	204	252	311	357	408	416	333
	10	256	299	375	427	469	500	395
	17	329	369	445	489	537	564	461
	24	390	434	512	574	609	666	532
JULY	1	480	494	588	639	683	757	603
	8	546	577	681	720	769	862	691
	15	643	683	774	819	852	961	784
	22	746	773	857	917	947	1063	880
	29	844	872	947	1013	1054	1146	974
AUG.	5	930	960	1046	1103	1152	1256	1068
	12	1024	1041	1127	1200	1240	1347	1158
	19	1104	1123	1207	1285	1336	1446	1243
	26	1163	1195	1287	1349	1428	1555	1323
SEP.	2	1189	1282	1343	1424	1495	1636	1391
	9	1251	1352	1402	1480	1568	1690	1453
	16	1302	1397	1458	1533	1626	1727	1507
	23	1336	1432	1506	1583	1674	1750	1551
	30	1353	1455	1569	1644	1712	1771	1594
OCT.	7	1393	1491	1614	1676	1765	1822	1631
	14	1439	1520	1653	1702	1789	1880	1663
	21	1439	1543	1676	1722	1824	1923	1689
	28	1444	1566	1691	1733	1850	1946	1709

TABLE 9 FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1
 LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD			NORMAL			RECORD		
	LOW	MB	B		A		MA	HIGH	DAILY MEAN
APR. 1	0		1	3	9	13		21	7
8	0		3	9	12	20		27	11
15	1		5	14	23	30		33	17
22	4		9	16	30	41		53	24
29	4		14	24	41	58		72	33
MAY 6	5		21	32	54	70		81	44
13	6		31	40	69	92		112	59
20	33		47	74	81	110		138	79
27	44		67	94	115	140		160	104
JUNE 3	61		87	120	144	173		187	132
10	85		109	148	177	210		239	163
17	116		139	183	217	248		278	197
24	163		178	222	258	294		345	235
JULY 1	197		210	258	292	321		402	273
8	237		256	318	340	372		472	327
15	295		323	371	401	426		536	386
22	357		384	430	465	503		603	447
29	413		443	483	522	576		652	506
AUG. 5	466		495	542	575	643		727	566
12	525		549	596	639	701		784	622
19	575		590	652	684	761		848	673
26	604		634	690	730	808		922	719
SEP. 2	606		677	725	769	832		969	756
9	637		711	750	800	873		994	789
16	658		736	781	834	908		1010	816
23	674		747	792	860	935		1018	836
30	680		761	818	878	965		1039	857
OCT. 7	692		777	833	887	990		1064	873
14	712		795	856	901	1014		1065	886
21	712		803	872	908	1027		1079	896
28	713		816	878	909	1028		1080	903

TABLE 10

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1
LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING	RECORD		MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
	LOW	HIGH						LOW	HIGH	
APR. 1	0		0		0	2		4	10	2
8	0		0		3	4		6	11	3
15	0		1		5	8		12	13	6
22	0		2		5	11		18	26	9
29	0		4		9	16		28	35	14
MAY 6	0		6		14	22		34	38	19
13	0		10		19	32		44	62	27
20	15		18		32	41		52	77	37
27	17		31		44	56		70	90	51
JUNE 3	24		43		57	73		96	107	66
10	37		51		72	89		126	136	84
17	50		69		93	111		142	173	104
24	76		86		110	135		167	220	127
JULY 1	95		107		136	162		180	259	149
8	118		136		176	190		215	310	185
15	159		184		214	235		252	354	225
22	201		223		250	275		317	401	267
29	241		257		291	316		362	432	308
AUG. 5	276		296		328	361		402	486	348
12	316		329		365	394		449	526	386
19	340		352		405	424		487	570	420
26	354		382		429	450		519	624	449
SEP. 2	361		400		454	478		536	654	472
9	379		414		468	497		564	667	492
16	388		437		477	518		587	676	508
23	397		442		493	533		599	681	519
30	400		456		505	540		609	695	531
OCT. 7	403		464		515	546		626	712	539
14	415		480		522	553		635	712	546
21	415		485		524	553		644	719	550
28	415		491		528	555		647	719	554

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1

BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING	RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
	LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH	MEAN
APR. 1	0		1	5	8	16		18	7
8	0		2	7	14	22		40	12
15	1		5	14	19	32		59	20
22	1		12	19	31	49		85	30
29	4		16	35	43	74		137	45
MAY 6	17		37	54	64	97		173	66
13	25		55	83	105	139		195	95
20	67		91	113	142	177		228	134
27	106		133	158	192	227		275	179
JUNE 3	164		177	203	252	285		333	229
10	210		230	253	310	356		402	286
17	256		286	317	351	424		458	344
24	312		335	376	416	496		527	404
JULY 1	380		396	434	482	557		610	465
8	446		463	500	556	632		698	537
15	517		545	574	620	711		789	613
22	579		612	646	690	805		906	691
29	640		677	720	761	877		986	762
AUG. 5	711		739	806	838	965		1044	838
12	770		804	872	925	1044		1124	911
19	817		866	934	994	1119		1204	976
26	880		914	985	1067	1191		1279	1037
SEP. 2	927		972	1043	1114	1245		1308	1088
9	946		1003	1084	1165	1293		1348	1133
16	973		1048	1131	1204	1337		1402	1175
23	996		1080	1159	1259	1361		1428	1208
30	1011		1104	1188	1283	1378		1452	1237
OCT. 7	1043		1117	1207	1303	1401		1486	1260
14	1059		1131	1218	1332	1410		1535	1279
21	1066		1147	1228	1342	1433		1566	1293
28	1077		1155	1249	1343	1438		1590	1301

TABLE 12

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1
BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING		RECORD		B	NORMAL	A	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
		LOW	MB				MA	HIGH	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
	8	0	0	0	1	4	9	1	
	15	0	0	0	2	6	13	3	
	22	0	0	2	5	9	20	5	
	29	0	1	5	7	17	45	9	
MAY	6	2	4	8	15	25	57	16	
	13	3	9	17	30	42	63	26	
	20	16	20	35	47	64	83	42	
	27	27	35	51	70	90	103	62	
JUNE	3	39	58	67	89	124	137	84	
	10	50	79	93	116	156	186	112	
	17	66	101	125	141	181	228	140	
	24	93	123	150	168	219	269	168	
JULY	1	126	155	175	201	265	306	198	
	8	173	191	209	241	312	333	237	
	15	210	230	247	285	357	387	279	
	22	241	264	293	324	417	460	323	
	29	270	292	326	361	458	506	361	
AUG.	5	306	327	379	414	511	531	404	
	12	335	357	405	458	552	575	443	
	19	352	385	443	494	601	622	477	
	26	385	406	461	534	619	676	507	
SEP.	2	395	435	489	556	636	697	530	
	9	399	458	509	587	672	704	550	
	16	408	472	527	615	682	726	568	
	23	413	483	532	634	690	728	580	
	30	414	487	546	648	715	731	591	
OCT.	7	427	492	564	654	721	744	599	
	14	440	494	567	656	724	757	604	
	21	440	496	569	657	728	769	607	
	28	442	497	572	657	729	776	609	

TABLE 13

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30 -YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1
BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY
ENDING		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	8	0	0	0	0	1	3	0		
	15	0	0	0	0	2	4	1		
	22	0	0	0	1	4	7	1		
	29	0	0	1	2	5	20	3		
MAY	6	0	1	2	6	10	25	6		
	13	0	2	5	13	21	27	10		
	20	4	6	14	22	29	38	18		
	27	7	13	22	32	47	56	29		
JUNE	3	11	22	29	44	63	85	41		
	10	15	34	44	59	83	117	55		
	17	21	44	59	72	98	142	70		
	24	33	54	72	90	115	164	86		
JULY	1	50	73	85	104	146	184	102		
	8	80	90	104	129	177	197	125		
	15	102	112	125	154	206	236	150		
	22	120	129	149	179	246	275	178		
	29	135	148	170	203	268	302	200		
AUG.	5	147	170	211	233	302	329	226		
	12	165	179	223	262	329	356	249		
	19	174	191	246	287	361	387	268		
	26	183	206	253	309	370	424	285		
SEP.	2	185	214	263	322	375	434	297		
	9	187	224	278	343	393	435	307		
	16	191	234	285	356	398	447	316		
	23	191	242	288	361	407	447	322		
OCT.	30	191	247	288	368	418	448	328		
	7	198	248	299	370	420	453	330		
	14	204	249	303	371	425	461	333		
	21	206	250	304	374	427	464	334		
	28	207	250	304	374	427	464	334		

TABLE 14

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
	LOW	MB	B	NORMAL		A	MA	HIGH	MEAN
APR. 1	0		1	4	11	30		40	12
8	0		3	11	30	40		45	20
15	3		8	25	45	62		77	36
22	7		17	44	65	93		112	55
29	14		38	62	85	123		162	78
MAY 6	22		55	90	116	153		204	107
13	32		82	129	156	192		281	142
20	78		126	175	206	245		332	186
27	148		166	225	271	295		375	240
JUNE 3	196		222	288	322	360		446	300
10	239		271	350	402	431		547	366
17	302		340	429	467	507		606	437
24	367		408	488	536	576		679	508
JULY 1	432		484	565	615	672		749	585
8	532		565	658	704	776		842	677
15	630		658	759	801	872		942	775
22	737		757	840	901	968		1042	874
29	826		863	934	994	1062		1150	972
AUG. 5	903		968	1038	1099	1175		1263	1073
12	987		1051	1142	1201	1256		1374	1167
19	1052		1145	1216	1293	1354		1473	1258
26	1104		1244	1287	1380	1436		1582	1342
SEP. 2	1185		1316	1373	1458	1531		1668	1413
9	1262		1383	1440	1520	1612		1727	1476
16	1278		1420	1492	1562	1683		1768	1530
23	1344		1430	1538	1610	1741		1797	1572
30	1366		1445	1574	1657	1779		1823	1610
OCT. 7	1391		1490	1619	1689	1814		1880	1642
14	1421		1518	1660	1699	1844		1942	1672
21	1427		1540	1686	1725	1858		1992	1694
28	1443		1566	1697	1735	1868		2021	1708

TABLE 15

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1
 SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
WEEK ENDING	RECORD			B	NORMAL	A	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
	LOW	MB					MA	HIGH	
APR. 1	0		0		0	2		10	2
8	0		0		2	4		12	4
15	0		1		5	11		27	9
22	1		3		10	15		43	16
29	2		6		16	25		69	25
MAY 6	2		13		27	42		87	37
13	5		21		42	55		133	52
20	26		38		59	75		162	72
27	49		59		83	112		183	99
JUNE 3	62		84		113	147		222	130
10	75		103		152	181		288	166
17	105		146		194	220		316	204
24	140		181		225	261		357	243
JULY 1	174		223		260	297		422	287
8	239		277		317	361		507	344
15	302		329		375	425		573	408
22	376		392		428	489		633	472
29	430		459		498	560		694	536
AUG. 5	472		517		572	629		782	602
12	522		562		630	695		845	662
19	562		613		685	755		922	719
26	596		678		725	795		1006	770
SEP. 2	644		705		771	841		1059	809
9	667		736		808	882		1090	843
16	681		768		826	912		1107	870
23	700		783		846	918		1119	889
30	713		801		873	936		1124	906
OCT. 7	719		822		889	946		1144	920
14	728		825		911	960		1155	932
21	747		827		919	966		1173	941
28	747		837		924	967		1173	945

TABLE 16

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1
SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING	RECORD LOW	MB	H	NORMAL	A	RECORD MA	HIGH	DAILY MEAN
APR. 1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
8	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	1
15	0	0	2	4	6	13	3	3
22	0	1	3	5	15	22	6	6
29	0	1	6	11	24	40	11	11
MAY 6	0	4	10	19	31	48	17	17
13	1	8	18	28	46	76	25	25
20	12	17	28	37	60	95	36	36
27	20	28	39	57	79	107	52	52
JUNE 3	27	41	59	84	102	130	71	71
10	32	51	76	101	134	177	92	92
17	47	74	107	123	158	199	115	115
24	69	96	119	146	187	236	139	139
JULY 1	87	117	141	175	214	285	166	166
8	134	154	181	215	271	350	205	205
15	178	195	219	256	314	396	249	249
22	217	236	268	308	350	438	294	294
29	256	279	318	360	391	480	339	339
AUG. 5	290	312	364	404	443	547	386	386
12	321	350	400	458	484	592	428	428
19	344	382	435	500	521	649	466	466
26	363	411	477	527	566	712	501	501
SEP. 2	394	426	498	551	607	750	525	525
9	405	444	507	576	628	768	546	546
16	411	461	527	595	657	777	562	562
23	421	467	533	598	676	783	572	572
30	428	488	549	610	690	785	582	582
OCT. 7	432	494	558	617	694	797	589	589
14	436	499	563	624	695	803	596	596
21	446	502	568	627	697	814	599	599
28	446	506	571	627	700	814	602	602

TABLE 17

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

WEEK ENDING	RECORD		B	NORMAL	A	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
	LOW	MB				MA	HIGH	
APR. 1	0		0	0	1	19	33	5
8	0		0	1	6	24	42	8
15	0	1		9	17	43	83	20
22	2	5		25	35	73	102	35
29	4	23		33	70	105	171	58
MAY 6	7	37		75	107	155	251	93
13	29	49		97	141	199	283	125
20	60	80		149	186	255	320	168
27	119	135		200	248	311	392	224
JUNE 3	159	180		254	316	382	431	287
10	225	246		335	396	447	524	361
17	288	327		421	470	521	624	441
24	391	412		505	545	609	709	524
JULY 1	464	496		596	643	711	796	617
8	542	589		677	747	825	902	715
15	619	700		784	848	928	993	818
22	730	809		895	963	1040	1133	925
29	840	911		996	1074	1165	1237	1031
AUG. 5	939	1004		1099	1170	1269	1363	1136
12	1032	1089		1191	1270	1375	1470	1237
19	1108	1175		1277	1366	1487	1597	1330
26	1163	1264		1380	1467	1575	1705	1424
SEP. 2	1256	1350		1469	1535	1671	1810	1507
9	1328	1424		1540	1611	1732	1884	1577
16	1382	1461		1586	1679	1796	1943	1634
23	1436	1496		1636	1729	1831	1991	1681
30	1476	1533		1664	1757	1903	2016	1718
OCT. 7	1507	1546		1699	1788	1934	2048	1753
14	1521	1576		1751	1796	1953	2095	1782
21	1550	1589		1781	1827	1969	2153	1807
28	1567	1596		1782	1839	1977	2198	1818

TABLE 18

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	2		8	1	
	8	0	0	0	0	6		8	1	
	15	0	0	1	4	12		25	5	
	22	0	0	5	9	24		41	10	
	29	0	4	9	26	36		97	20	
MAY	6	0	7	24	38	71		145	36	
	13	6	11	32	59	91		157	50	
	20	15	19	55	71	114		170	70	
	27	42	51	82	111	148		211	98	
JUNE	3	51	73	113	156	191		226	132	
	10	82	108	154	193	226		285	173	
	17	113	148	220	238	280		350	220	
	24	182	204	258	284	331		401	270	
JULY	1	221	247	314	347	409		452	329	
	8	262	310	374	413	489		524	392	
	15	309	384	435	489	547		574	461	
	22	394	451	510	560	628		670	533	
	29	466	500	571	630	709		739	604	
AUG.	5	533	558	647	708	781		830	674	
	12	589	621	720	777	861		903	740	
	19	610	683	778	828	939		995	799	
	26	645	747	833	890	1001		1068	859	
SEP.	2	686	798	888	927	1046		1138	909	
	9	702	836	908	984	1080		1179	947	
	16	767	849	923	1010	1105		1209	975	
	23	797	858	950	1022	1123		1228	995	
OCT.	30	813	871	968	1031	1162		1235	1011	
	7	816	875	978	1049	1191		1244	1026	
	14	824	882	994	1055	1197		1278	1037	
	21	825	894	1013	1076	1201		1311	1046	
	28	825	895	1013	1076	1207		1332	1049	

TABLE 19

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY										
		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0		0	0	0		3	0	
	8	0		0	0	2		3	0	
	15	0		0	0	5		12	2	
	22	0		0	1	4		25	4	
	29	0		1	3	12	18	66	9	
MAY	6	0		2	9	19	41	99	19	
	13	2		4	14	28	52	104	26	
	20	5		7	27	38	65	110	37	
	27	19		25	42	59	85	136	54	
JUNE	3	21		38	61	89	113	143	74	
	10	38		57	84	114	139	183	100	
	17	55		82	124	145	168	227	130	
	24	100		119	146	172	213	259	162	
JULY	1	114		141	186	212	256	290	202	
	8	135		184	220	268	316	341	246	
	15	183		231	269	320	366	390	294	
	22	238		273	322	372	418	452	346	
	29	278		309	375	423	484	506	397	
AUG.	5	328		355	420	481	541	571	447	
	12	355		397	468	514	603	627	493	
	19	363		450	510	547	657	694	534	
	26	380		491	554	602	698	747	575	
SEP.	2	405		516	582	632	725	797	607	
	9	410		532	594	664	746	823	630	
	16	455		540	605	674	760	840	646	
	23	469		544	618	688	768	851	656	
	30	478		551	629	689	785	853	665	
OCT.	7	479		552	637	699	800	855	672	
	14	483		560	643	705	801	872	678	
	21	483		562	649	709	802	889	683	
	28	483		563	649	709	803	901	684	

TABLE 20

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1

HARROW, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
		RECORD						RECORD	
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	DAILY MEAN
APR.	1	4	12	28	43	66		157	41
	8	12	26	39	61	84		199	59
	15	25	43	58	82	127		272	83
	22	49	63	90	125	181		311	118
	29	81	107	137	161	232		333	160
MAY	6	105	155	185	220	304		358	215
	13	163	204	242	275	355		399	268
	20	205	265	315	333	429		447	336
	27	273	335	385	421	504		536	410
	3	342	408	472	508	595		619	494
JUNE	10	427	516	569	609	690		736	591
	17	553	593	675	714	792		836	695
	24	637	689	781	834	912		942	804
	1	754	812	892	958	1045		1088	927
	8	854	918	994	1072	1165		1239	1043
JULY	15	969	1036	1106	1189	1291		1353	1161
	22	1098	1156	1225	1323	1421		1488	1283
	29	1229	1276	1355	1450	1554		1639	1409
	5	1342	1393	1477	1573	1692		1753	1529
	12	1459	1507	1593	1684	1812		1895	1646
AUG.	19	1565	1629	1711	1794	1911		2014	1761
	26	1656	1737	1826	1912	2023		2120	1870
	2	1758	1837	1932	2044	2136		2226	1985
	9	1857	1944	2031	2169	2250		2313	2090
	16	1941	2040	2124	2252	2359		2407	2181
SEP.	23	2008	2110	2224	2319	2456		2512	2268
	30	2067	2168	2287	2404	2514		2586	2337
	7	2128	2218	2340	2482	2593		2673	2404
	14	2180	2268	2381	2534	2678		2717	2461
	21	2252	2304	2422	2564	2723		2763	2511
OCT.	28	2295	2326	2476	2593	2768		2799	2547

TABLE 21

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1

HARROW, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY	
		LOW	MR	B	NORMAL		A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	5	8	18	72	10			
	8	2	4	8	13	28	89	15			
	15	4	8	13	24	45	132	24			
	22	11	13	26	42	67	145	39			
	29	19	22	48	68	90	150	57			
MAY	6	24	48	65	89	131	161	85			
	13	42	67	101	125	155	189	110			
	20	72	91	135	151	206	239	146			
	27	105	133	161	205	259	289	188			
JUNE	3	148	166	213	253	306	354	238			
	10	198	242	280	315	368	430	301			
	17	276	294	356	373	451	499	370			
	24	325	365	431	455	546	579	444			
JULY	1	407	451	506	551	640	668	532			
	8	472	532	578	628	730	784	613			
	15	552	610	659	712	815	863	697			
	22	641	682	734	819	907	963	784			
	29	726	767	827	905	1013	1079	875			
AUG.	5	795	841	901	983	1094	1158	959			
	12	883	924	993	1055	1179	1266	1042			
	19	948	1012	1054	1128	1267	1349	1122			
	26	1004	1084	1144	1228	1343	1421	1196			
SEP.	2	1072	1152	1205	1310	1424	1497	1276			
	9	1136	1221	1273	1393	1485	1567	1346			
	16	1187	1271	1329	1459	1565	1629	1404			
	23	1230	1312	1407	1501	1616	1700	1457			
	30	1277	1345	1449	1547	1653	1743	1495			
OCT.	7	1290	1381	1479	1577	1696	1796	1531			
	14	1323	1397	1510	1616	1730	1811	1559			
	21	1351	1409	1529	1629	1744	1829	1582			
	28	1362	1416	1539	1638	1775	1846	1596			

TABLE 22

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1

HARROW, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD		B	NORMAL		A	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
		LOW	MB					MA	HIGH	
APR.	1	0		0	1	2	8		38	4
	8	0		1	2	5	10		46	6
	15	1		2	4	10	21		73	10
	22	2		4	10	20	28		79	17
	29	3		8	20	30	45		80	27
MAY	6	9		20	31	45	79		105	43
	13	15		31	46	60	90		121	58
	20	33		43	71	80	119		165	79
	27	54		66	83	108	152		196	105
JUNE	3	77		84	117	143	194		241	137
	10	116		133	158	188	235		297	181
	17	161		170	210	237	300		345	230
	24	188		220	262	296	373		404	285
JULY	1	242		288	330	364	451		476	352
	8	299		334	387	422	513		570	412
	15	364		395	442	482	576		628	475
	22	413		453	498	562	644		708	541
	29	477		516	570	625	726		802	611
AUG.	5	526		582	636	690	794		860	675
	12	592		644	696	738	855		947	736
	19	637		704	741	807	921		1013	796
	26	673		749	791	871	977		1064	850
SEP.	2	721		808	855	931	1035		1128	909
	9	765		841	895	987	1082		1180	960
	16	799		876	949	1033	1143		1221	999
	23	823		902	992	1063	1172		1273	1035
	30	852		920	1013	1095	1199		1301	1057
OCT.	7	858		944	1029	1111	1221		1335	1079
	14	877		950	1034	1140	1237		1342	1095
	21	892		958	1056	1145	1253		1351	1107
	28	896		964	1060	1150	1274		1359	1113

TABLE 23

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5 °C FROM JANUARY 1
OTTAWA, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY										
		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0		0	1	6		19	56	9
	8	0		2	6	10		38	73	14
	15	1		9	14	30		54	131	29
	22	5		19	38	54		84	147	51
	29	29		34	68	81		122	162	78
MAY	6	45		74	111	128		172	185	119
	13	78		99	147	178		218	237	162
	20	111		146	210	235		276	296	217
	27	145		214	274	302		350	377	281
JUNE	3	224		291	335	374		428	444	352
	10	294		364	420	453		512	537	433
	17	377		447	496	552		603	635	523
	24	472		529	593	649		691	741	618
JULY	1	586		627	701	761		798	852	727
	8	681		708	804	861		908	982	827
	15	784		818	919	976	1013	1106	937	
	22	874		935	1013	1092	1137	1242	1047	
	29	969	1056	1121	1201	1264	1358	1161		
AUG.	5	1055	1162	1227	1300	1374	1502	1266		
	12	1171	1272	1324	1405	1503	1615	1371		
	19	1275	1374	1426	1496	1589	1750	1471		
	26	1345	1476	1516	1584	1700	1866	1565		
SEP.	2	1426	1555	1607	1685	1800	1962	1658		
	9	1505	1627	1708	1774	1871	2036	1743		
	16	1563	1685	1784	1850	1943	2096	1813		
	23	1590	1751	1843	1916	2006	2172	1876		
	30	1624	1792	1882	1967	2047	2225	1924		
OCT.	7	1663	1844	1925	1999	2095	2268	1968		
	14	1693	1885	1960	2036	2156	2330	2006		
	21	1740	1905	1989	2070	2195	2353	2038		
	28	1765	1912	2013	2089	2206	2365	2057		

TABLE 24

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1

OTTAWA, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	3		19	2	
	8	0	0	0	1	8		24	3	
	15	0	0	2	4	17		56	7	
	22	0	2	7	13	28		60	14	
	29	2	7	16	23	54		61	24	
MAY	6	4	16	33	46	66		92	41	
	13	19	29	47	71	97		111	60	
	20	32	48	75	98	123		145	86	
	27	45	76	102	133	169		186	120	
JUNE	3	85	118	141	171	212		235	159	
	10	119	154	178	223	270		283	206	
	17	168	210	239	283	327		346	262	
	24	217	257	306	342	385		417	322	
JULY	1	280	320	379	407	461		494	396	
	8	339	375	443	475	536		588	461	
	15	414	457	524	559	606		677	536	
	22	467	530	587	633	690		778	611	
	29	552	606	666	708	789		859	690	
AUG.	5	608	675	729	777	867		968	760	
	12	689	754	788	845	948		1046	831	
	19	746	806	864	909	1014		1146	895	
	26	794	865	932	960	1090		1227	955	
SEP.	2	841	914	983	1024	1149		1289	1014	
	9	888	951	1037	1075	1188		1331	1065	
	16	918	983	1080	1114	1227		1361	1104	
	23	923	1031	1119	1157	1258		1407	1137	
	30	934	1054	1131	1181	1272		1431	1158	
OCT.	7	947	1081	1144	1207	1291		1447	1176	
	14	958	1096	1161	1213	1323		1476	1191	
	21	979	1102	1169	1218	1335		1478	1203	
	28	987	1102	1178	1221	1343		1481	1208	

TABLE 25

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1

OTTAWA, ONT.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	1		
	8	0	0	0	0	3	10	1		
	15	0	0	0	1	8	31	3		
	22	0	0	2	5	13	32	6		
	29	0	1	5	10	29	32	11		
MAY	6	1	5	13	22	34	55	20		
	13	5	11	20	37	50	61	30		
	20	16	19	33	51	69	84	43		
	27	22	31	51	72	95	107	63		
JUNE	3	34	60	70	93	125	149	86		
	10	54	75	102	128	165	179	116		
	17	82	112	137	162	199	219	153		
	24	108	139	179	213	246	268	194		
JULY	1	151	194	232	261	307	324	247		
	8	190	227	277	305	366	398	293		
	15	244	283	331	359	415	467	347		
	22	279	332	386	421	475	547	402		
	29	342	390	437	475	546	607	460		
AUG.	5	392	437	482	523	611	695	510		
	12	446	492	523	563	660	753	560		
	19	478	528	573	609	715	832	605		
	26	508	569	615	644	771	893	646		
SEP.	2	543	597	662	694	814	936	686		
	9	567	617	691	725	839	962	719		
	16	590	638	723	745	862	979	742		
	23	594	668	743	769	877	1011	762		
OCT.	30	598	680	751	781	883	1021	772		
	7	603	698	758	792	891	1028	782		
	14	609	704	759	794	908	1043	789		
	21	619	707	768	802	918	1043	794		
	28	622	707	774	802	921	1044	796		

TABLE 26

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
 OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
 FREDERICTON, N.B.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY										
		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH	MEAN

TABLE 27

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1

FREDERICTON, N.B.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	1		7	1	
	8	0	0	0	1	4		10	1	
	15	0	0	0	2	6		34	3	
	22	0	1	2	6	12		36	6	
MAY	29	1	2	8	10	17		39	10	
	6	4	6	12	21	32		49	19	
	13	7	14	23	35	54		62	31	
	20	11	27	39	54	67		87	48	
JUNE	27	15	52	69	81	99		126	73	
	3	34	75	91	104	137		164	102	
	10	77	103	120	136	177		206	134	
	17	107	139	156	180	228		267	175	
JULY	24	145	181	211	233	266		316	223	
	1	218	233	271	288	321		375	279	
	8	271	287	319	346	390		440	335	
	15	335	364	383	411	458		494	400	
AUG.	22	380	425	452	468	525		549	465	
	29	425	486	517	542	586		625	532	
	5	477	549	576	604	664		692	595	
	12	524	599	648	664	722		767	656	
SEP.	19	577	647	699	726	796		839	716	
	26	619	693	750	774	851		887	766	
	2	671	744	794	830	908		946	815	
	9	714	779	828	877	947		984	856	
OCT.	16	742	798	856	923	986		1029	888	
	23	748	817	899	947	1007		1065	915	
	30	756	837	918	970	1028		1077	935	
	7	760	847	926	985	1040		1106	949	
	14	763	865	932	1001	1066		1111	960	
	21	781	879	950	1011	1076		1111	969	
	28	788	880	952	1014	1078		1114	973	

TABLE 28

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1
FREDERICTON, N.B.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0		0	0		2	0	
	8	0	0		0	0	1	4	0	
	15	0	0		0	0	2	18	1	
	22	0	0		0	1	5	19	2	
	29	0	0		2	3	7	19	4	
MAY	6	0	1		3	8	16	26	7	
	13	1	4		8	14	28	31	13	
	20	2	10		17	26	33	46	21	
	27	3	22		29	41	55	67	36	
JUNE	3	14	31		43	55	77	94	52	
	10	31	48		60	74	103	120	70	
	17	48	72		82	103	135	158	95	
	24	72	94		117	131	158	189	126	
JULY	1	104	133		156	168	196	229	163	
	8	135	164		185	208	245	273	200	
	15	187	213		233	252	292	309	245	
	22	220	253		282	295	335	352	290	
	29	247	292		325	351	377	416	337	
AUG.	5	279	335		368	389	427	464	380	
	12	306	364		418	432	470	518	422	
	19	340	394		448	478	530	572	462	
	26	364	421		480	504	568	602	493	
SEP.	2	407	453		506	542	595	641	525	
	9	424	471		521	578	619	664	549	
	16	437	480		537	597	639	686	567	
	23	440	487		564	616	661	707	582	
	30	443	500		567	627	668	714	591	
OCT.	7	450	502		574	635	674	729	598	
	14	450	508		579	639	686	730	602	
	21	453	514		584	640	687	730	606	
	28	453	514		584	642	689	731	607	

TABLE 29

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
KENTVILLE, N.S.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY	
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	1	3	10	16	31		51		16	
	8	1	6	16	22	42		76		23	
	15	3	11	22	33	53		95		31	
	22	10	18	38	53	69		111		45	
	29	16	25	51	69	95		121		61	
MAY	6	28	50	74	92	126		149		85	
	13	51	71	108	128	168		206		118	
	20	77	104	143	172	210		242		157	
	27	96	168	197	223	266		281		210	
JUNE	3	135	235	259	282	312		350		266	
	10	225	283	317	338	370		429		327	
	17	301	344	388	409	444		500		398	
	24	382	409	467	480	539		586		477	
JULY	1	471	501	559	583	626		697		567	
	8	555	578	647	673	721		790		658	
	15	666	686	750	774	814		891		759	
	22	750	779	852	874	926		991		860	
	29	843	883	951	978	1033		1091		962	
AUG.	5	914	986	1052	1081	1129		1203		1062	
	12	1006	1074	1151	1187	1234		1295		1160	
	19	1098	1161	1240	1286	1347		1402		1257	
	26	1170	1248	1324	1360	1440		1501		1343	
SEP.	2	1244	1332	1404	1467	1520		1605		1428	
	9	1325	1399	1475	1540	1600		1687		1504	
	16	1389	1461	1540	1614	1676		1769		1574	
	23	1429	1515	1610	1673	1762		1824		1635	
	30	1454	1563	1656	1739	1801		1882		1689	
OCT.	7	1492	1611	1694	1781	1841		1915		1732	
	14	1519	1640	1737	1811	1895		1936		1772	
	21	1554	1681	1776	1854	1933		1968		1805	
	28	1580	1697	1805	1870	1962		1984		1829	

TABLE 30

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1
KENTVILLE, N.S.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD						RECORD		DAILY	
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0		0		2	5		8		2
	8	0		0	1	2	7		15		3
	15	0		0	2	5	8		35		5
	22	0		1	4	9	15		39		9
	29	1		3	9	15	18		40		12
MAY	6	3		6	16	20	37		47		20
	13	7		13	25	34	54		72		32
	20	12		21	43	52	70		92		47
	27	16		45	68	78	93		116		71
JUNE	3	32		74	90	104	123		157		97
	10	87		104	117	135	155		203		128
	17	113		134	154	169	200		241		167
	24	158		179	199	212	257		294		212
JULY	1	200		232	249	277	306		370		268
	8	245		280	310	337	363		428		324
	15	322		345	378	401	430		494		390
	22	371		396	446	470	509		559		457
	29	425		458	514	536	580		624		524
AUG.	5	488		526	570	602	660		700		589
	12	545		574	637	678	732		762		653
	19	604		624	685	744	812		830		715
	26	643		675	735	787	866		894		767
SEP.	2	683		728	782	845	911		963		818
	9	732		764	818	893	963		1011		861
	16	766		795	863	937	1002		1059		899
	23	779		816	902	965	1043		1083		930
	30	785		842	931	992	1072		1110		955
OCT.	7	796		856	947	1009	1085		1118		972
	14	806		861	960	1031	1110		1121		988
	21	819		879	973	1033	1119		1147		1000
	28	829		883	981	1035	1125		1158		1007

TABLE 31

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 13°C FROM JANUARY 1

KENTVILLE, N.S.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD		B	NORMAL	A	RECORD		DAILY MEAN
		LOW	MB				MA	HIGH	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	1		3	0
	8	0	0	0	0	2		6	1
	15	0	0	0	1	2		17	1
	22	0	0	1	2	6		19	3
	29	0	0	3	3	8		19	4
MAY	6	0	1	4	7	16		24	7
	13	1	2	8	17	24		39	13
	20	2	5	16	23	29		47	19
	27	3	15	29	37	46		60	32
JUNE	3	11	30	41	50	61		85	46
	10	41	47	56	67	81		114	64
	17	52	64	75	92	114		137	87
	24	74	91	104	117	146		170	115
JULY	1	97	123	141	161	183		225	151
	8	125	157	178	197	226		263	189
	15	179	203	225	244	272		308	235
	22	209	239	268	294	324		353	282
	29	243	280	317	337	374		399	329
AUG.	5	288	317	359	383	432		458	374
	12	323	346	401	437	485		520	418
	19	364	377	428	485	543		561	461
	26	389	406	463	510	578		600	493
SEP.	2	424	443	497	545	615		636	527
	9	450	463	527	576	648		667	552
	16	468	479	544	602	673		714	575
	23	474	487	568	625	694		725	593
	30	475	500	583	641	710		726	606
OCT.	7	482	505	595	655	715		739	613
	14	487	506	596	658	720		746	620
	21	491	515	603	659	725		765	625
	28	491	515	605	662	726		770	628

TABLE 32

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 5°C FROM JANUARY 1
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
		RECORD						RECORD	
		LOW	MB	H	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH
									DAILY MEAN
APR.	1	0	1	2	4	12		18	5
	8	0	1	3	7	16		31	8
	15	1	2	6	10	27		56	12
	22	2	5	11	21	38		71	20
	29	3	11	23	32	62		75	31
MAY	6	8	24	34	53	81		98	48
	13	23	38	61	81	114		128	73
	20	41	67	89	117	146		175	105
	27	55	105	135	162	195		242	150
JUNE	3	79	155	188	203	255		285	198
	10	169	214	232	258	303		355	252
	17	228	271	288	326	374		435	318
	24	301	336	369	401	447		516	394
JULY	1	390	415	463	490	543		616	478
	8	453	497	558	582	635		729	568
	15	519	599	639	687	737		827	668
	22	597	704	742	792	832		922	769
	29	678	805	835	896	936		1021	871
AUG.	5	775	905	943	1005	1044		1116	971
	12	866	992	1045	1105	1155		1214	1071
	19	956	1073	1150	1215	1262		1329	1169
	26	1029	1145	1238	1294	1347		1429	1256
SEP.	2	1128	1223	1322	1376	1437		1539	1342
	9	1193	1289	1401	1453	1521		1621	1420
	16	1260	1353	1463	1521	1621		1705	1489
	23	1303	1403	1525	1577	1677		1758	1551
	30	1347	1448	1569	1635	1724		1819	1604
OCT.	7	1396	1485	1612	1685	1787		1861	1648
	14	1419	1506	1650	1724	1824		1902	1685
	21	1448	1542	1692	1748	1853		1917	1716
	28	1461	1568	1702	1774	1883		1965	1737

TABLE 33

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 10°C FROM JANUARY 1
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY

		RECORD				RECORD				DAILY
		LOW	MB	B	NORMAL	A	MA	HIGH	MEAN	
APR.	1	0	0	0	0	1		2	0	
	8	0	0	0	0	2		3	0	
	15	0	0	0	0	2		17	1	
	22	0	0	0	3	6		20	3	
	29	0	0	1	5	9		21	5	
MAY	6	0	2	5	9	20		37	10	
	13	2	3	13	19	33		47	17	
	20	4	9	22	29	43		73	27	
	27	6	23	41	52	68		106	46	
JUNE	3	15	39	59	70	98		124	66	
	10	52	64	76	92	127		161	89	
	17	67	93	105	122	170		204	123	
	24	116	127	147	175	208		251	165	
JULY	1	143	174	195	220	257		315	215	
	8	185	220	253	281	313		393	270	
	15	216	289	320	351	377		457	335	
	22	260	350	390	410	448		516	400	
	29	306	415	450	490	525		580	467	
AUG.	5	368	476	514	556	606		644	533	
	12	423	518	579	619	677		708	598	
	19	479	580	634	684	759		788	661	
	26	518	625	696	746	810		853	713	
SEP.	2	582	661	746	792	857		928	764	
	9	613	699	794	836	913		975	808	
	16	644	722	820	875	970		1024	845	
	23	659	754	847	902	1003		1044	874	
	30	672	768	862	951	1015		1074	898	
OCT.	7	691	781	872	969	1039		1085	913	
	14	695	789	893	976	1050		1096	926	
	21	701	805	900	987	1068		1098	936	
	28	702	816	901	995	1076		1116	941	

TABLE 34

FREQUENCY CLASSES AND 30-YEAR AVERAGES
OF DEGREE DAYS ABOVE 15°C FROM JANUARY 1
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CLASS FREQUENCY AND BOUNDARY									
		RECORD						RECORD	
		LOW	MR	B	NORMAL	A		MA	HIGH
									DAILY MEAN
APR.	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	0		0	0	0	0	8	0
	22	0		0	0	0	2	8	1
	29	0		0	0	1	2	9	1
MAY	6	0		0	1	2	9	20	3
	13	0		0	2	6	14	24	6
	20	0		2	7	11	19	36	10
	27	0		8	18	20	32	52	19
	3	5		13	25	30	50	66	29
JUNE	10	19		23	34	42	66	87	41
	17	27		39	49	60	98	114	59
	24	45		61	73	90	120	136	84
	1	58		88	102	117	147	185	115
JULY	8	93		112	138	157	186	237	150
	15	106		159	182	203	235	279	195
	22	131		200	230	248	285	318	240
	29	157		241	273	302	332	362	286
	5	199		285	315	346	392	411	331
AUG.	12	233		311	363	388	441	472	375
	19	269		353	403	433	498	528	418
	26	290		379	435	465	541	559	451
	2	333		397	466	500	576	613	483
SEP.	9	348		416	490	521	599	641	508
	16	360		426	506	553	621	672	528
	23	365		445	518	568	656	682	544
	30	368		454	521	596	668	692	555
	7	375		459	522	601	676	695	561
OCT.	14	376		461	531	603	680	700	566
	21	376		468	532	608	680	710	569
	28	376		470	533	610	687	713	571

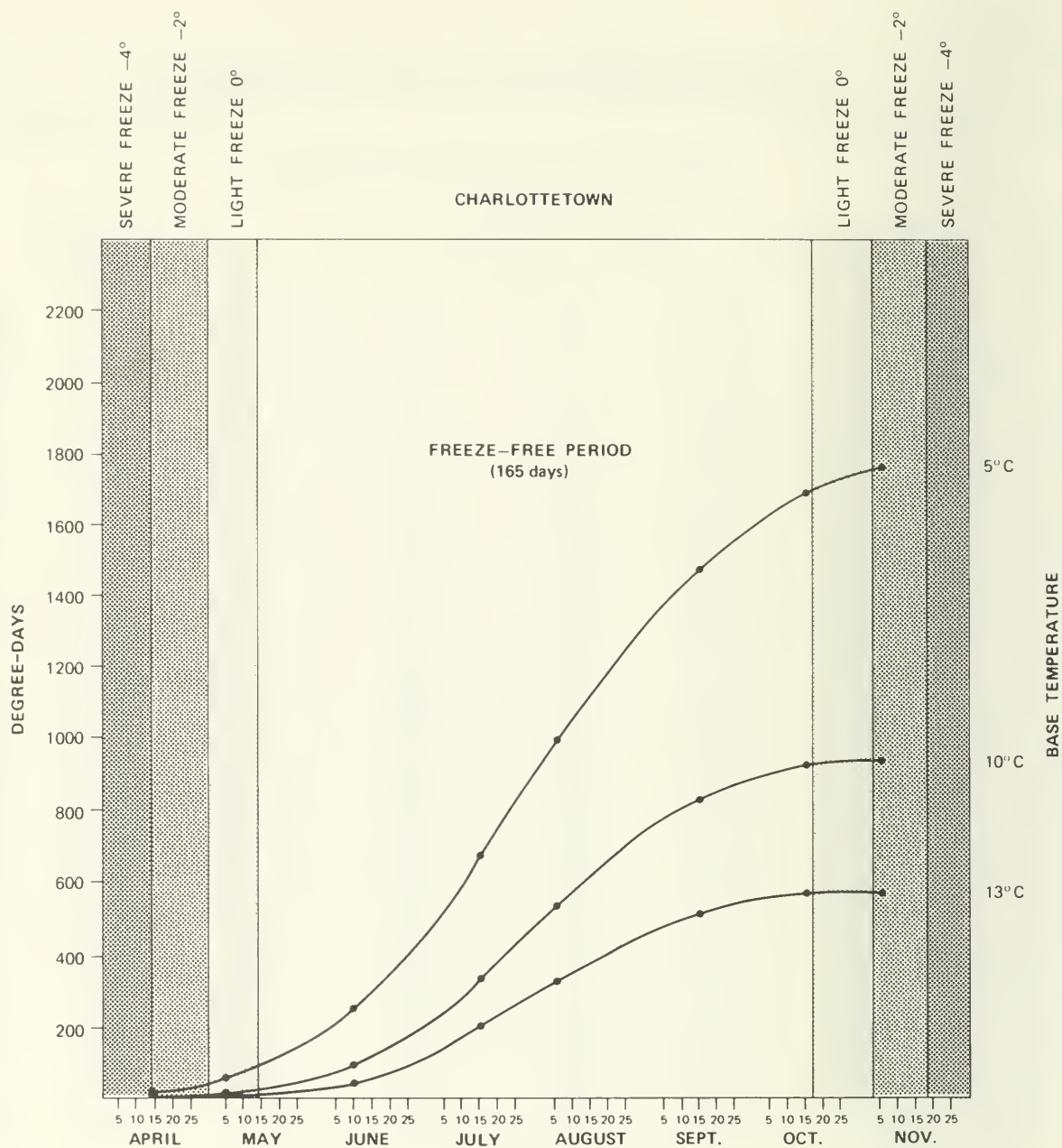


Fig. 2. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

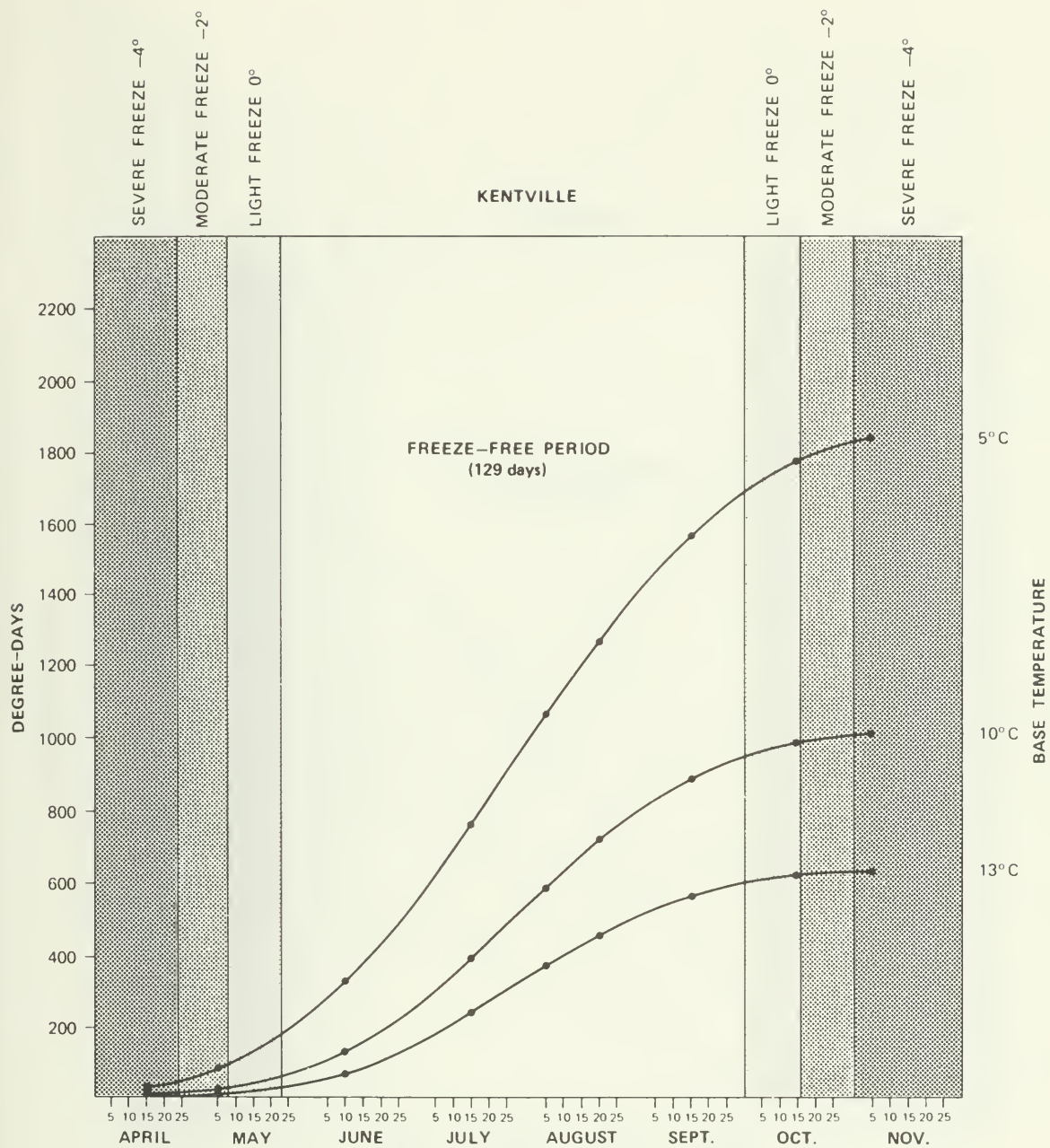


Fig. 3. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Kentville, N.S.

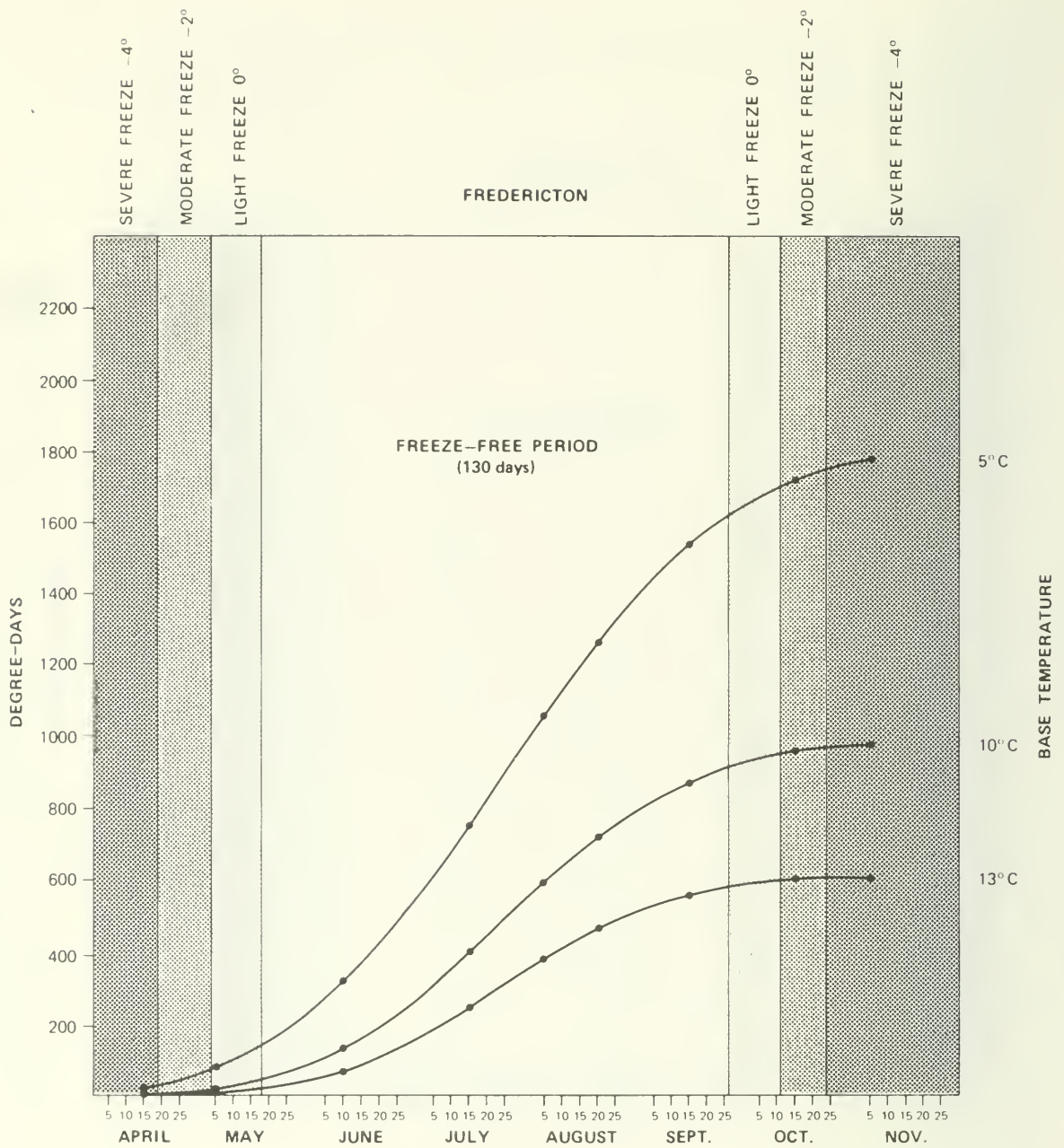


Fig. 4. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Fredericton, N.B.

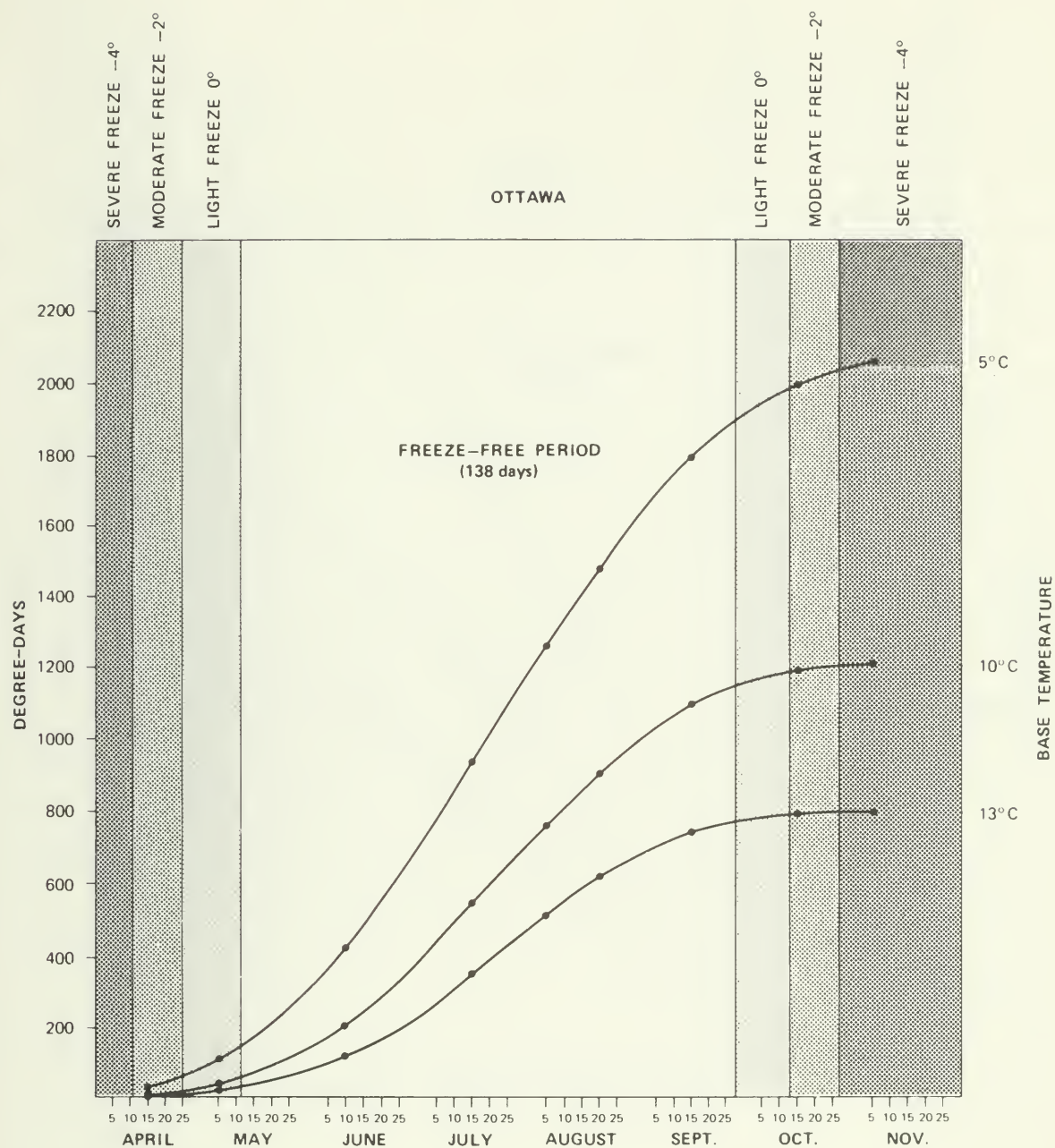


Fig. 5. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Ottawa, Ont.

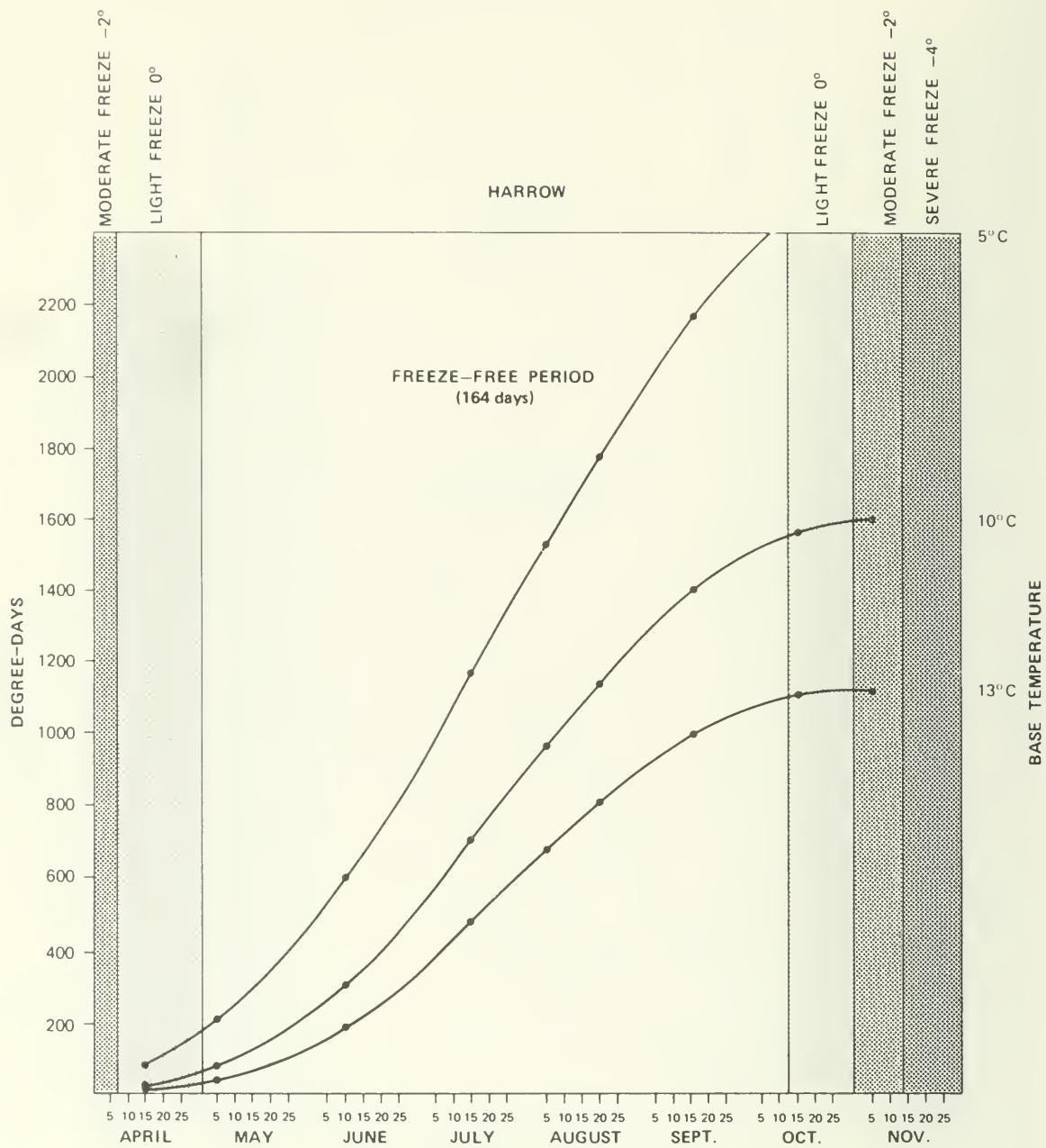


Fig. 6. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Harrow, Ont.

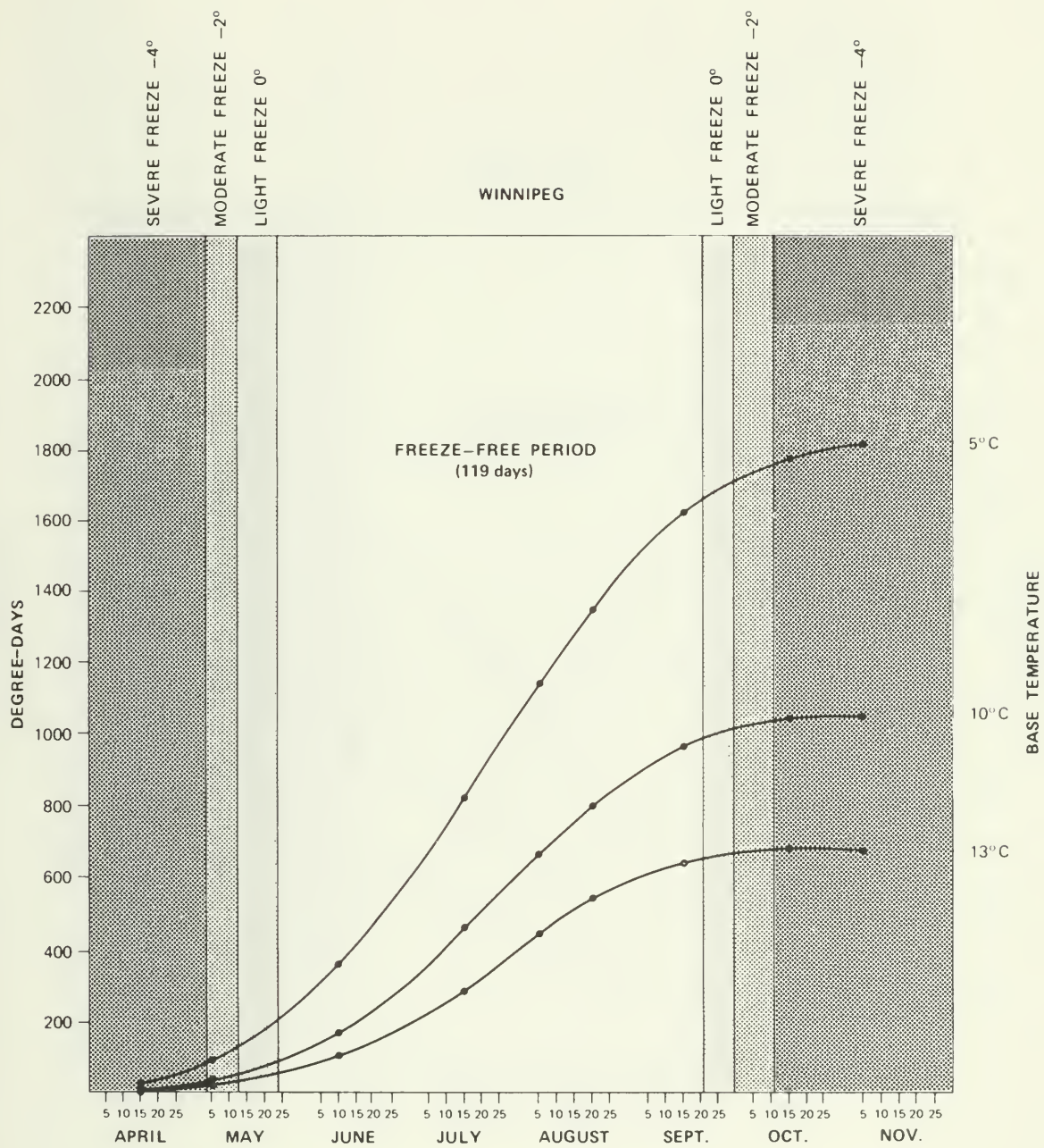


Fig. 7. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5° , 10° , 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Winnipeg, Man.

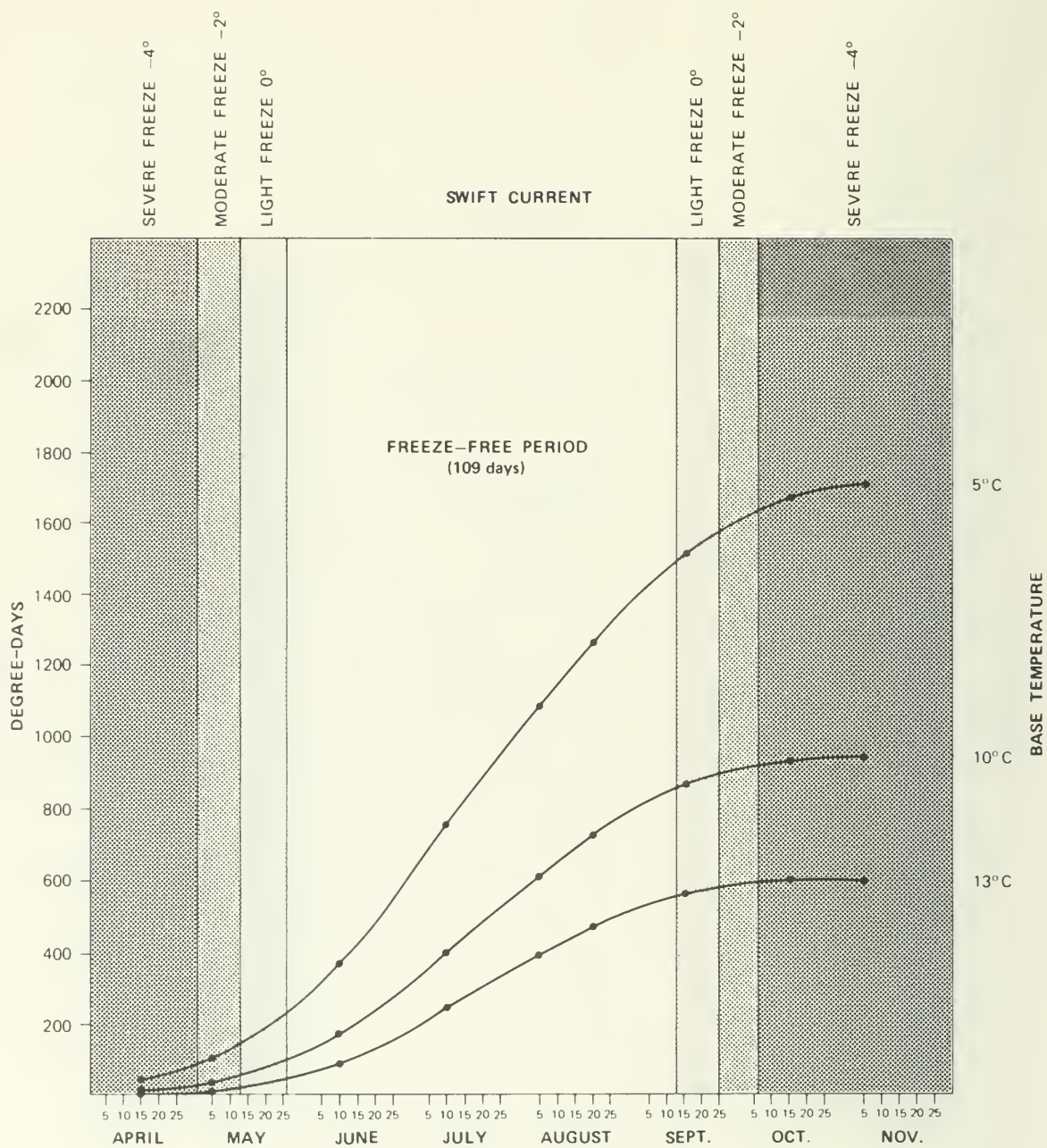


Fig. 8. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Swift Current, Sask.

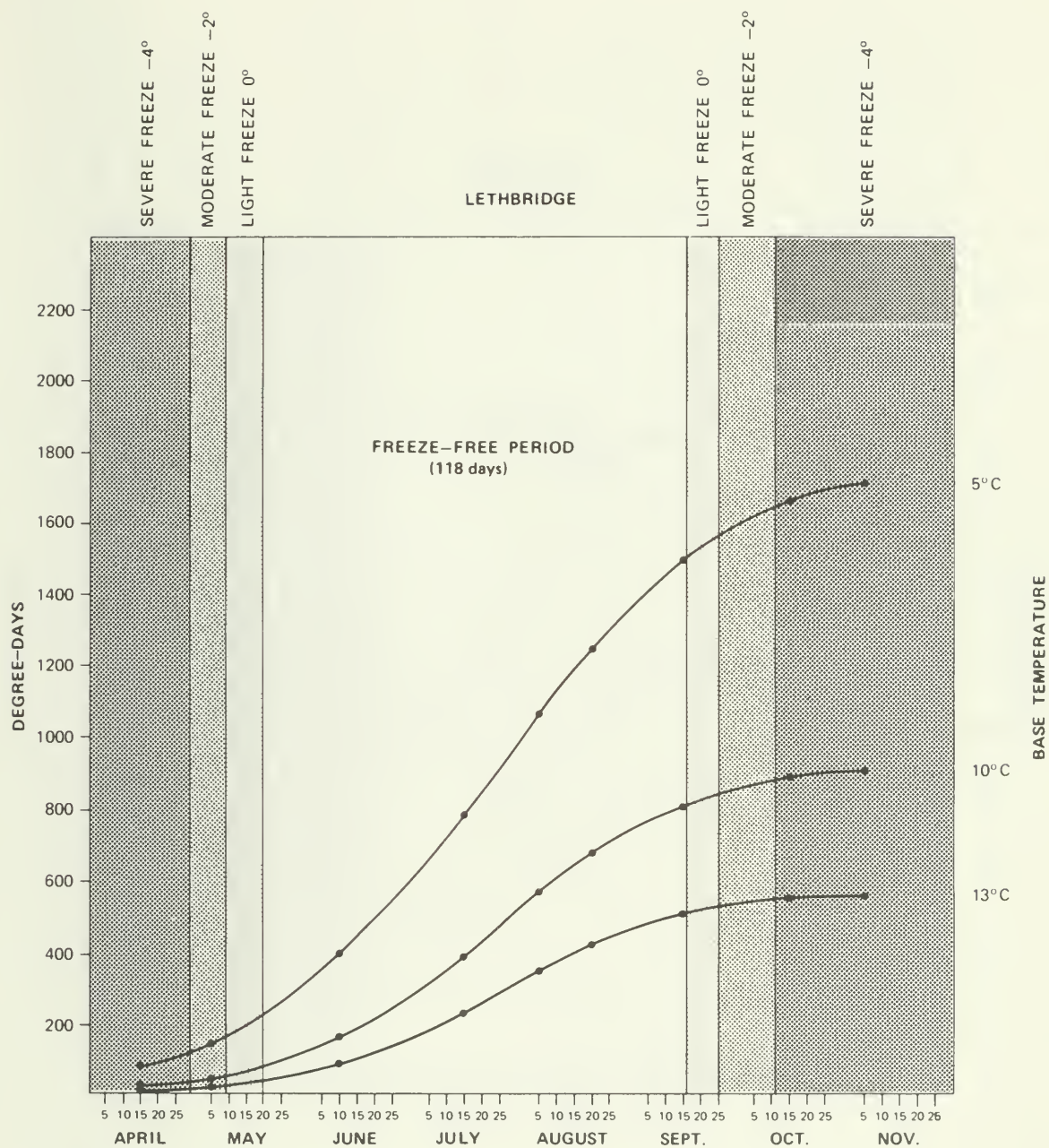


Fig. 9. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Lethbridge, Alta.

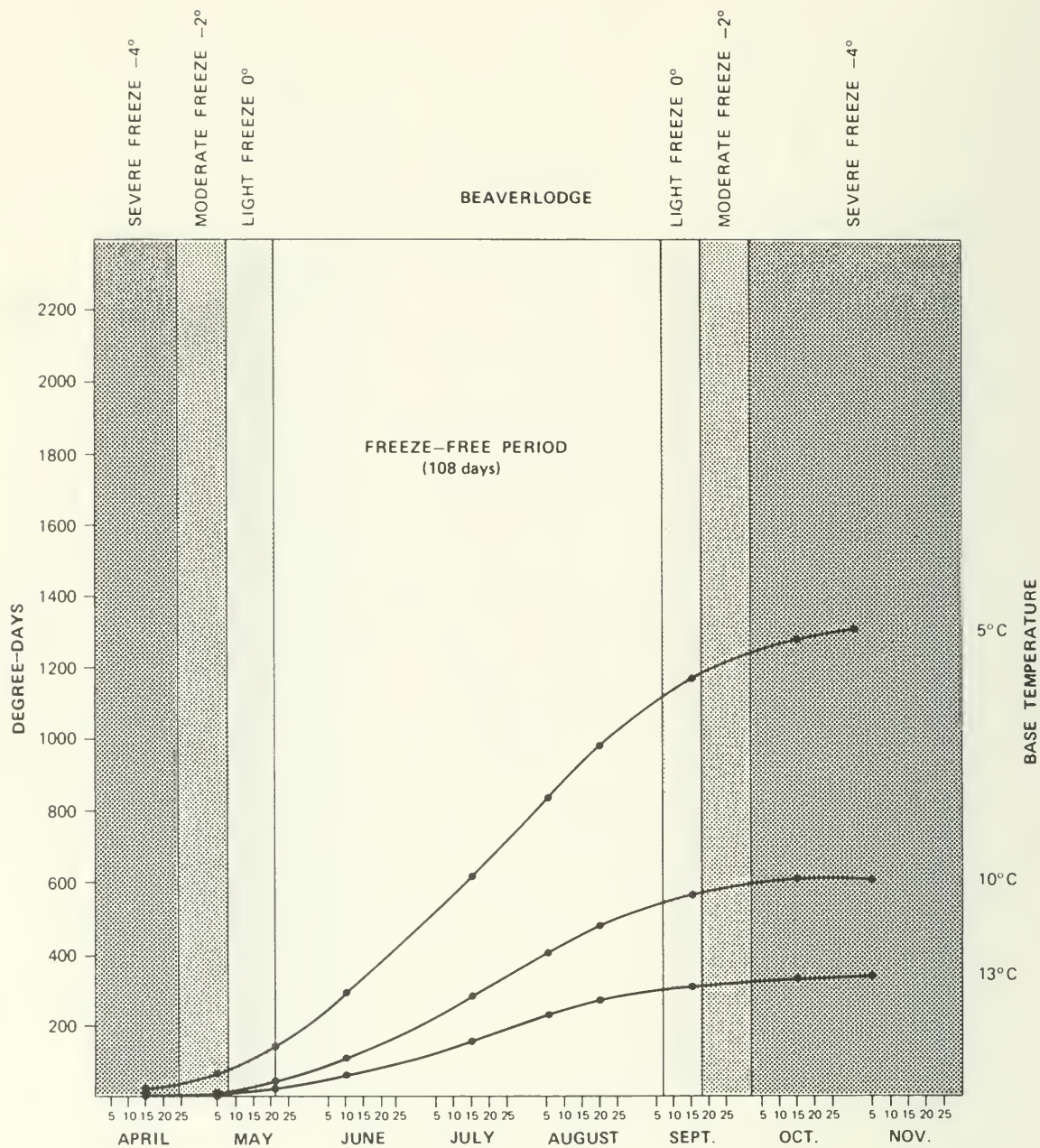


Fig. 10. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Beaverlodge, Alta.

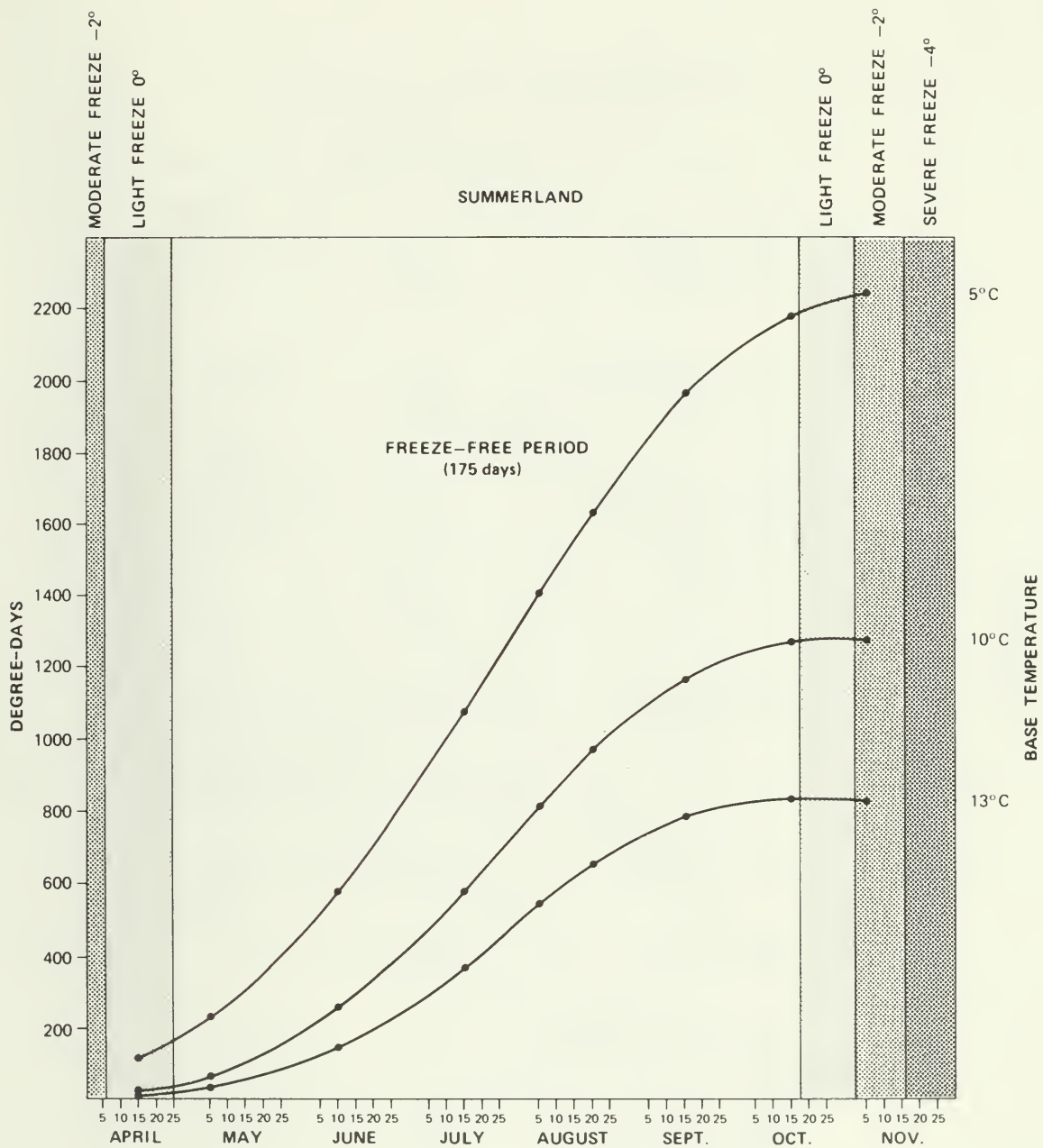


Fig. 11. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Summerland, B.C.

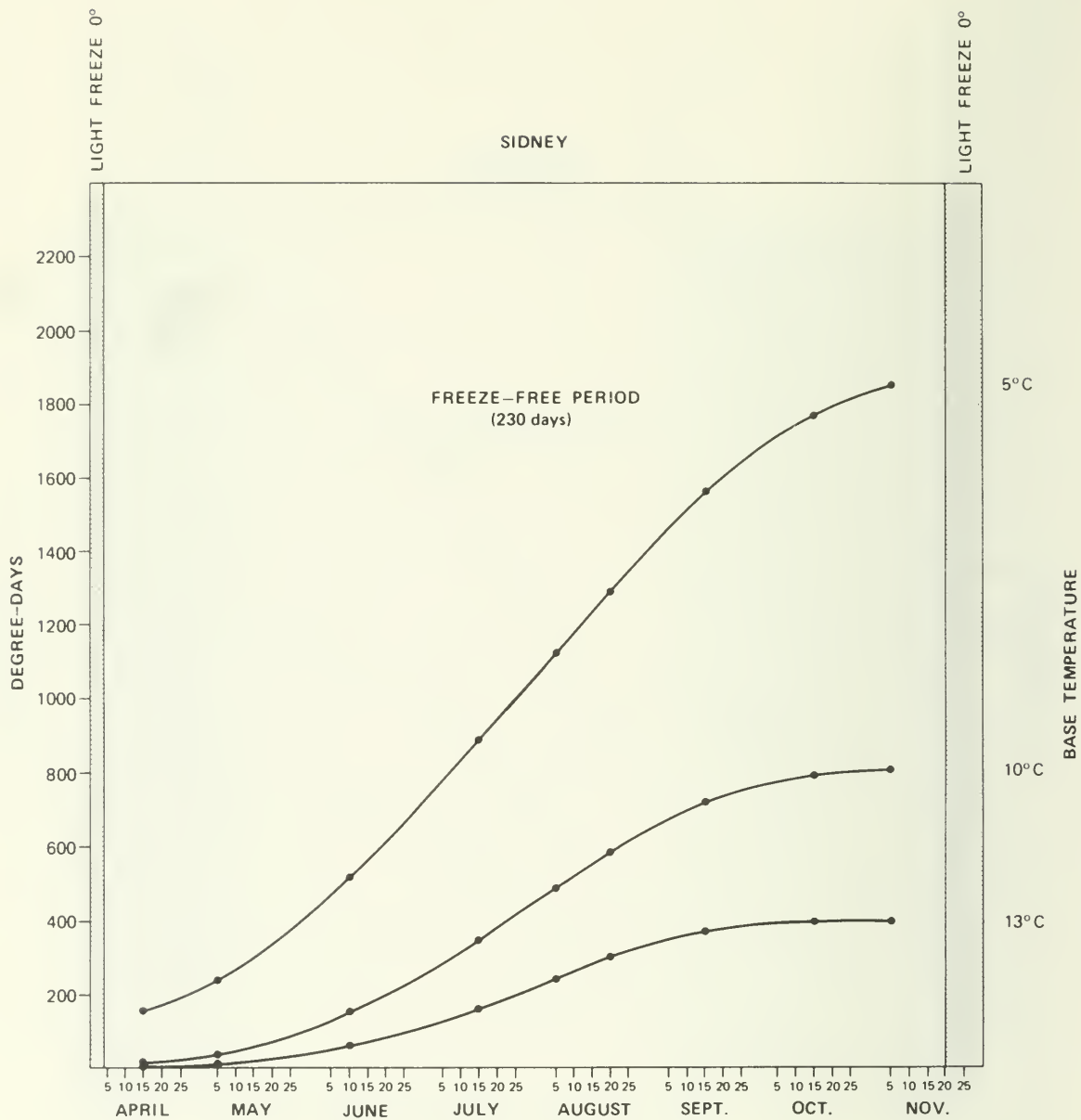


Fig. 12. Average seasonal growing degree-day accumulations (5, 10, 13°C) and average freeze dates of a given severity at Sidney, B.C.



CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC SYSTEM

Imperial units	Approximate conversion factor	Results in:
LINEAR		
inch	x 25	millimetre (mm)
foot	x 30	centimetre (cm)
yard	x 0.9	metre (m)
mile	x 1.6	kilometre (km)
AREA		
square inch	x 6.5	square centimetre (cm ²)
square foot	x 0.09	square metre (m ²)
acre	x 0.40	hectare (ha)
VOLUME		
cubic inch	x 16	cubic centimetre (cm ³)
cubic foot	x 28	cubic decimetre (dm ³)
cubic yard	x 0.8	cubic metre (m ³)
fluid ounce	x 28	millilitre (mL)
pint	x 0.57	litre (L)
quart	x 1.1	litre (L)
gallon	x 4.5	litre (L)
WEIGHT		
ounce	x 28	gram (g)
pound	x 0.45	kilogram (kg)
short ton (2000 lb)	x 0.9	tonne (t)
TEMPERATURE		
degrees Fahrenheit	(° F-32) x 0.56 or (° F-32) x 5/9	degrees Celsius (° C)
PRESSURE		
pounds per square inch	x 6.9	kilopascal (kPa)
POWER		
horsepower	x 746 x 0.75	watt (W) kilowatt (kW)
SPEED		
feet per second	x 0.30	metres per second (m/s)
miles per hour	x 1.6	kilometres per hour (km/h)
AGRICULTURE		
gallons per acre	x 11.23	litres per hectare (L/ha)
quarts per acre	x 2.8	litres per hectare (L/ha)
pints per acre	x 1.4	litres per hectare (L/ha)
fluid ounces per acre	x 70	millilitres per hectare (mL/ha)
tons per acre	x 2.24	tonnes per hectare (t/ha)
pounds per acre	x 1.12	kilograms per hectare (kg/ha)
ounces per acre	x 70	grams per hectare (g/ha)
plants per acre	x 2.47	plants per hectare (plants/ha)

